YES!
P & O
IS 10 YEARS OLD.
PURE & OLD.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,159—New Series.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1901.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

ROYAL AS

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1901.
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfit	2nd Feb.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	23rd „
* INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	2nd Mar.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	9th „
* PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	23rd „
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	30th „
M.L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	6th April
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	13th „
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	27th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	4th May

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals sailing at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 4th January, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	A. Feliner	4,119	1st Feb., 1901.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,149	1st Mar., 1901.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,706	15th Mar., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 6.0.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	G. Klansberger	4,351	31st Jan., 1901.
MARIA VALERIE	......	4,535	In Feb., 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8,
Available for 12 months	„ 1,106	„ 687-8,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to Cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MELPOMENE	C. Matcovich	2,908	23rd Feb., 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.

Bombay, 24th Jan., 1901.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & Co.

THOS. COOK AND SON.

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at Favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa, Marseilles, Paris, Colombo, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe, via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCK and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST AND KARACHI.

S. S. "AMRA," 535 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrola, Porbundar, and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on THURSDAY, the 31st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bundur Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th February.

FOR KARACHI, SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 15th February.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 2nd February.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 28th January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MUKE MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,323 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 5th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

No. 23, Rampart Row, Bombay, 26th January, 1901.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Vessels will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail on
S.S. SAFARI	1432	Ahrens	4th Feb.
S.S. SETOS	1746	Kopplstather	18th Feb.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for MOMBASSA, LAMOO, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern Ports of Africa up to DELAGOA BAY.

SAFARI also takes Cargo and Passengers for BENADIR COAST, viz., MOGDISCHU, MERKA, BRAWA and KISMAYU.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Meadow Street.

Bombay, 23rd Jan., 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	14th Feb., 1901.
SYDNEY	4,232	X	14th Mar., 1901.
ANNAM	6,208	Sellier	11th Apr., 1901.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "ANNAM," 6,208 tons. Captain Sellier, to sail on or about the 6th Feb., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New-Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY,

TREACHER & CO., LD.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

GUARANTEED QUALITY AND CONDITION.

SELECTED SHERRIES

Chosen on the Spot and Shipped through the well-known Firm of Gonsalez Byass & Co. The better classes of these Wines stocked by TREACHER & CO. are the finest to be found in India.

PORT WINES

Shipped to the Company direct from the Celebrated House of SANDIMAN & CO. Special attention is called to our

SUPERIOR OLD PORT,

A REALLY MAGNIFICENT DESSERT WINE.

CHAMPAGNES,

HIGH CLASS BRANDS ONLY STOCKED.

DOYEN & CO., GIESLER, HEIDSIECK, POMERY AND GRENO, PERRIER JOUET.

CLARETS.

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES, GOOD DINNER WINES.

CHOICE DESSERT WINES.

Obtained Direct from Bordeaux.

STILL BURGUNDIES, SPARKLING BURGUNDIES, CLARET IN WOOD.

HOCKS AND MOSELLES.

Imported from Coblentz through DEINHARD & CO. The Company's Stock of these Wines is Very Extensive and in SPLENDID CONDITION.

STILL AND SPARKLING WINES, SAUTERNES, HUNGARIAN AND AUSTRIAN WINES.

TREACHER & CO.'S LARGE RED GENERAL CATALOGUE IS NOW READY AND WILL BE SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF THE

RENOWNED PATENT WELSBACH INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT AND MANTLES.

OWING to certain arrangements with the Patentee of the Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light, I beg to inform the public in general that from this date the prices are as follows :—

	Rs.	a.
Welsbach Surprise burner with mantle rod and Chimney	5	0
Welsbach C Burner with ditto ditto...	6	0
Welsbach Bypass burner with ditto ditto...	7	8

WELSBACH MANTLES AT ANNAS 12 EACH,

This is to prevent others selling inferior goods which are NOT WELSBACH.

A. MAHLER,
SOLE AGENT INDIA AND CEYLON,
FOR THE PATENT WELSBACH INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT,
PATENTEE DR. CARL AUER VON WELSBACH,
APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS FOR INDIA,

THE BEST PROCURABLE, SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

WRITE FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.
Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.
„ Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators
„ The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL :—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Seperate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D LONGWORTH ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

MESSRS. AHMED DEWJI & BROTHERS, High Class Upholsterers Furniture Manufacturers, Suppliers to NATIVE PRINCES and CHIEFS, have now the pleasure to inform their Constituents and the Public that they are occupying new and extensive Premises, Nos. 10 and 11, Old Caji Street, Chuckla Road. They make and always have for immediate delivery all kinds of artistic furniture to European style and taste for Dining, Drawing, Office, and Bed-rooms. Also a large and varied stock of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Perambulators, Bentwood Furniture, Tapestries and Dinner, Dessert, and Toilet Sets, &c., &c., of Standard Makers. Bungalows and Houses furnished on hire at short notice and moderate price.

Up-Country ORDERS and different Contracts undertaken, INSPECTION and CORRESPONDENCE kindly solicited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the short est notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithograph ing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—*A successful remedy, based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.*

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers—In India and the East; contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers, and Railway Terminus.

WATCHES

THAT HAVE given great satisfaction during use as reliable TIMEKEEPERS for many years. Watches that can be relied on always.

Every watch before it leaves our hands is well tested, and regulated and no watch leaves our establishment unless it can fulfil all the conditions of our written guarantee which accompanies it.

METAL—NICKEL.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Military Popular Watch	15	8
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch	23	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Campaign Watch PERFECTION...	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, Stout and strong	35	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Nickel Silver Keyless Railway Watch, very superior	35	0
MARCKS' Military Model Unparalleled Wrist Watch with Strap, The Best Wrist Watch ever manufactured	32	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Calendar Watch	24	0
MARCKS' Crystal face Keyless Automatic or Handless Watch	45	0

SILVER—STERLING.

	Rs.	a.
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Crystal face case	45	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Hunting case	50	0
MARCKS' Military Lever Pocket Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	55	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Crystal face case, very high quality of Campaign Watch	60	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Hunting case	65	0
MARCKS' Original Campaign Watch in Silver Half-Hunting case	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Crystal face ...	70	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Hunting case.	75	0
MARCKS' Coventry Watch, an English-made Watch, sterling Silver Half-hunting case	80	0
MARCKS' Fine Railway Watch in Silver case, very handsome Watch and of high quality, English-made	95	0

WITH EACH WATCH we SUPPLY a CASE, SPARE GLASS, MAIN SPRING, and a WRITTEN GUARANTEE for TWO YEARS.

GOLD WATCHES and LADIES WATCHES please send for PRICE LIST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
PRACTICAL WATCH MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND,

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper. Price Rs. 25-0 per 1,000.

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

AN APPROPRIATE GIFT

BUY A BOTTLE OF

DEVERNEY'S *** BRANDY

AND YOU WILL BE PRESENTED WITH A

SILVERY SALVER,

Just the thing wanted and useful in all households as a Salver Wine Tray, Tea Tray, Cake Tray, &c

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

THE FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS of the High Court previously fixed for the 2nd February next has been POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 4th idem, at 10 o'clock A.M.

JAMES MACDONALD,
Sheriff of Bombay.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.

LAST NIGHTS.
CLOSING POSITIVELY
THURSDAY, 31ST JANUARY.
LAST GRAND MATINEE
WEDNESDAY, 30TH JANUARY, AT 4 P.M.

W. PFLUGER,
General Representative.

NOTICE.

OUR OFFICES will be CLOSED on the 1st FEBRUARY, in COMMEMORATION of the 50th ANNIVERSARY of the FOUNDATION of our Firm.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

NOTICE.

JEWELLERY and ORNAMENTS, worth about Rs. 2,00,000, are to be DISPOSED of, and intending purchasers should apply to Undersigned to obtain orders to view them.

G. B. O'DONNEL, Major,
Administrator, Radhanpur State.
Radhanpur, 25th January, 1901.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

UNDER the orders of Government for CENSUS purposes, all persons holding Season Tickets or those purchasing new Season Tickets or renewing their Season Tickets to stations beyond Sion from stations between BOMBAY and SION on the G. I. P. Railway will be required to furnish their names and their Bombay and Mofussil addresses together with the numbers of their families and any further particulars required, to the Clerks appointed by the Census Authorities at stations where their Season Tickets are issued or renewed.

The information will be asked for before the Season Tickets are issued or renewed and with as little inconvenience as possible.

The period in which Season Tickets can be renewed or purchased will be extended up to the 10th February for all Tickets issued in that month, and again up to the 5th March, 1901, for March Tickets.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 28th January, 1901.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of estates which have come under his charge:—

JAMES MOORE, late of Bombay European, Exchange Broker.
ANDREW F. ROZARIO, late Head Clerk, Goods Department, G. I. P. Railway, Wari Bunder.
FRANCIS BUTLER, late of Bombay European Inhabitant.
JAMES BURY HAWORTH, formerly of Bombay and late of Longton in Lancashire, European.
WILLIAM VICTOR REARDON, late Ghat Guard in the employ of the Ghat G. I. P. Railway Company, Igatpuri.
WILLIAM ANNESLEY FISHER, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, Neemuch.
EDWARD DOUGLAS SALE, late of Her Majesty's Customs Preventive Service, Bombay.
ALLAN FREDERICK TURNER, late Solicitor, High Court, Bombay.
HARRY PERCY DEAVIN, late of No. 7, East Dulwich Grove, in the County of Surrey.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed, and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 28th January, 1901.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above company will be HELD at the office of N. M. WADIA, Esq., C. I. E., Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 4th February, 1901, at 3 p.m., to sanction the following resolution:—

"That the DIRECTORS of this Company be, and they are, hereby AUTHORISED to borrow a sum not exceeding Ten Lakhs of Rupees by the issue of DEBENTURES upon such Terms and Conditions as the Directors may think fit, and such sum to be applied towards paying off the existing Debts of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Victoria Bunder, Colaba, Bombay, 26th January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE STANDARD.

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 74 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

PREMIUMS MODERATE.
CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

THE FUNDS

have increased FIFTY PER CENT during the last 15 years, and now amount to over

9½ MILLIONS STERLING.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents,
Madras.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to Subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

LADIES' GOLD SIGNET RINGS—Monograms, or Crests, carefully and neatly engraved for sealing purposes.—MARCKS AND Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

COCA WINE.—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4. 35 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NEW SILK TIES.—Latest Styles. Wide Knot Silk Scarfs, from Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows, Re. 1-8 Made up Fancy Silk Bows, Re 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots, Rs 2-0. Hunting or Riding Scarves, from Re 1-12.—ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower.

WANTED, TWELVE LADIES for Chorus Singing. Apply at once to SOUNDY and Co., Ld.

MRS. CECIL GRAY says about the FOUNTAIN HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR:—"Had chupper-huts in the compound for ten days, and was extremely pleased with everything; cooking most excellent, and Proprietor and everyone most civil and obliging.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of Mr. R. S. Raphael's Furniture, Milner's Safe, Incandescent Gas Lamps, etc., at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Soundy and Co., THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

PORTLAND CEMENT "Pyramid" Brand by Knight Bevan and Sturge. Large Stocks kept by JOHN FLEMING and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Small ENGINEERING BUSINESS, would suit two Parsee Engineers with Small Capital. Apply W. H. G., care of this paper.

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to everybody, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ELECTRIC BELLS and TELEPHONES, BATTERIES and ACCESSORIES, Stock in large variety by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Bombay.

THE NEW IMPROVED CELESTINA with 5 rolls, Rs. 75, Phoenix with a Dozen tunes Rs. 60 to 120 and other Hand Organs. Rates and lists of tunes can be had from STEFFENAUER and Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—GROUND FLOOR FLAT, Sea view, Colaba. Rent moderate. Available 1st February. Apply "J. G.", care of this paper.

TO LET, at Matheran, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW. Apply to MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA, Manager to H. H. AGA KHAN'S Estate, Jail Road, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers? Apply "STAMPS," Care of this paper.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SAVING of 12½ per cent. by becoming an annual Member of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Bombay Art Photographic Saloon, for the year 1901, simply by paying Rs. 5. For Tickets and further particulars please apply to the MANAGER.

AIR BEDS, Air Pillows, Cushions, Silks Elastic Goods, Sponge Bags, Ice Bags, and India Rubber Goods of every description in stock at THOMSON & TAYLOR.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phoenix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 12 per year including Postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in Verse after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Ebrahim, at Rs. 5-10-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-11-2 per case, at Bandora.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at all at usual rates, special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BOUZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS,

As used by the Champion in all his matches.
Can be had from

John Roberts & Co. Ltd.
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Coarged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-4 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS, BRAN, etc Supplied.

NERVOUS.
DISORDERS.

THOUSANDS HAVE BEEN CURED by a prescription which is in the possession of the Rev. Joseph Hope, "St Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing; and he will be pleased to send full particulars of it to any sufferer who sends him a stamped addressed envelope. It cures NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of Energy, Melancholy, Lost Manhood, the Errors of Youth, Exhausted Vitality, Spermatorrhoea, Varicocele, Premature Decay, Despondency, Weakness, Nervousness, Brain Fag, Blotches on the Skin Loss of Memory, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Liver Complaints, Kidney Complaints, Bladder Complaints, Gravel. Indeed it is a safe and sure remedy for NERVOUS DISORDERS of any kind, and sufferers are invited to write for the particulars and judge for themselves. It has been successfully used for years by an eminent Spanish Physician, by whose kindness I am now able to offer it to sufferers; and I willingly do this knowing by experience, the dire effects of these dreadful maladies. Address —The Rev. Joseph Hope, "St. Cloud," Westcourt Road, Worthing, England. (Name this paper.)

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be held at the School of Art, Bombay, commencing on 14th March 1901. 41 prizes offered. The last day for receiving works will be March 5th. For prospectus, &c., apply to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Bombay Art Society, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 26th February, 1901, at 9-30 P.M.

HAREY N. WILLIAMS,
Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, will be held at Oriental Buildings, on TUESDAY, the 29th January, 1901, at 4-30 p.m.

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1900.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm and elect Directors and Auditor in room of those retiring by rotation.
4. To transact any other Business that may be brought before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary
Bombay, 16th January, 1901.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Issue of Rs. 20,00,000 6% Preference Shares.

APPLICATIONS for the Shares are now being received and Registered at the Head Office, Branches, and Agencies. The LIST will be CLOSED to existing Shareholders on the 15th February, 1901, after which date any Shares remaining unallotted will be allotted to the general public according to priority of application.

TERMS OF ISSUE.

Rs. 20 on application, Rs. 30 on allotment, and Rs. 50 on 31st March, 1901.

Interest will be paid at the rate of 6 per cent. on all payments from date of Deposit to 31st of March, 1901, from which date the Preference Shares will rank for Dividend.

Application Forms may be obtained at the Head Office or any of the Branches or Agencies.

By Order of the Board,
REG. MURRAY,
Chief Manager.
Calcutta, 31st December, 1900.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on DAILY BALANCES of CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 3 per cent. per annum.

By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE.
TECHNOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

THE EXAMINATIONS OF THE ABOVE Institute in any of the 70 tabulated subjects will be held in the month of May next. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, which will be sent on receipt of four annas, by the Principal. Applications for Examinations must be received not later than THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1901. Any candidates are eligible for these Examinations.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF AHMEDABAD.

Miscellanious Application No. 181 of 1893.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1892
and
In the matter of the GUJARAT COTTON SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given that the Mill and Mill premises owned by the abovenamed Company and known as the KANKARIA or AMULAKH'S MILL situate at Ahmedabad, standing on leasehold ground and measuring 8 Acres and 2 Gunthas or thereabouts of 13500 Spindles with all preparatory and other machinery, plant, Gearing, Mechanic's shop, &c. with Horizontal Compound side by side condensing Steam Engine with High Pressure Cylinder 18" diameter, Low Pressure Cylinder 31" diameter, 4'—6" stroke 500, indicated H. P. with a Boiler Pressure of 125 lbs. per square Inch with a speed of 50 Revolutions per minute and two Lancashire Steam Boilers 28' long by 7' diameter suitable for 125 lbs. Working pressure with all their fittings of the very highest class of special suitable design by Messrs Yates and Thom, all supplied by Messrs Dobson and Barlow in 1896 and 1897 and worked up to November, 1898, will be put up for sale by public auction at Ahmedabad on the mill premises by the order of the District Court of Ahmedabad bearing date the 17th day of December 1900 by the Official Liquidators Messrs. Sett Mansukhbhai Bhagubhai and Sett Lalbhai Dalpatbhai, on SUNDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1901, at 3 P.M., subject to the particulars and conditions approved and sanctioned by the said Court, copies of which could be obtained on application to the Undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay or Ahmedabad, Jordon Bungalow, Bhadar.—Dated this 27th day of December, 1900.

BHAISHANKER & KANGA,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

THE ONLY AND BEST MEANS FOR DESTROYING HAIR on the Face, Hands, Arms, and neck is by using ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY or HAIR-DESTROYER, Post Free, 4s., larger size cheaper in proportion.

It having stood the public test for nearly 50 years, naturally speaks for its goodness. Use no other, sure to give pleasing results. May be had of all Chemists.

All should read my "PERSONAL APPEARANCE JOURNAL," Post free, from ALEX. ROSS, 62, Theobald's Road Holborn, London.

NOW READY.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS.
TWENTY-SIXTH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1901.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
at the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office.
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1901 contains much new and valuable information brought up to date, and details the progress made in the City during recent years.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the progress of the plague and the measures taken to combat it and also of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City including those which have been completed during the year.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICES,
No. 18, ESPLANADE ROAD.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN.	Ay.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Germany.
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MESSRS A. F. Perkins & Co.'s "JACK" BRAND PILSENER is a light wholesome Beer Brewed from the Finest English Hops.

Per Case of 4 Dozen............Qts. Rs. 20 0
Do. of 6 Dozen............Pts. Rs. 19 8

AGENTS:
B. SMYTH & CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE, BOMBAY

HUNTLY & CLUB BLEND WHISKIES.

FIRST CLASS BRANDS,
MODERATELY PRICED.

Of all Dealers, or of,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	10
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal (B.)

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND, COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.......... £525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Manila
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Cebu Philippines
Madras	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Tientsin.
Colombo.	Sourabaya.	Hankow.
Penang.	Hongkong.	Yokohama.
Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	Kobe.
Thaiping.		

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £330,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.......... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 8,130,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE
LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.
SUB-BRANCHES:—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.
DEPOSIT AGENCIES:—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayangunj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Mr. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Bankipore & Chapra.
H. FREDERICHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur, C. P).
Messrs. LALLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL.—Mhow and Indore.
MOOCHOOL SHAH, Esq.—Poona.
MANIBHAI JEYSINGBHAI HATHEESING, Esq.—Ahmedabad.
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Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—Rs. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS:—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the Branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.......................$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 20,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, Esq. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.
47, Church Gate Street, Bombay

INSURANCES.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
Capital Reserve and Guarantee,
Francs 103,000,000 or over £4,000,000.

WE, the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 28.

As usual, we are without any advices from Reuter to-day, the commercial telegrams published this morning having given information up to Saturday inclusive.

The accounts from the various agricultural districts, which have in the interval come to hand, speak well of the crops. Cotton plants are flourishing, and picking is in progress everywhere. Small parcels of the raw material continue to arrive at the despatching stations, and in some districts the prospects of the ultimate crop are said to have considerably improved. Fine weather in the Punjab is doing good to wheat. Other crops—Linseed, Rapeseed, and food-grains are reported to be doing well.

EXCHANGE.

The market has been very quiet with very few Bills offering at 1s. 4 9-32d. The following are the closing rates :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 1-32d.
„ Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.
3 Months' Sight Credits	1s. 4 9-32d.
„ „ France	170 3-4
20 Days' sight, Japan	148
„ „ Shanghai	204 1-2
Silver, London	28 9-16
„ New York	62

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market opened this morning at Rs. 95-1 for Ready and Rs. 95-4 for Settlyment 1st March. During the day the former improved to Rs. 95-2 and the latter to Rs. 95-5 and there was no alteration at closing time. There has, however, been very little business passing.

SHARES.

The market is quiet and rates remain practically unchanged.

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following statement shows the imports into and exports from Bombay of Treasure from Foreign countries since the departure of last Mail :—

	Imports. Rs.	Exports. Rs.
Gold Coins	150,000	...
Gold Bullion	...	...
Silver Coins	39,453	...
Silver Bullion	3 73,051	...

This does not include silver valued at Rs. 2,970,000 imported on Government account.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The Bank's return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

		Rs.
Public Deposits at the Head Office	Inc.	11,43,500
„ „ „ Branches	Inc.	5,97,152
Other „	Inc.	11,74,977
Government Securities	Dec.	23,888
Other authorised „	Dec.	85,179
Loans	Dec.	40,846
Bills discounted and purchased	Inc.	10,45,146
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	47,820
Cash	Inc.	17,56,294

It will be seen that there is a total increase of Rs. 29,15,629 in Public and other Deposits at Head Office and Branches, as also increase, of Rs. 10,45,146 in Bills Discounted and Rs. 18,04,114 in the Cash Balances.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The WHEAT market has been dull again and there is only a slight change in the rate to-day, the quotation for White Delhi this evening being Rs. 4-5.

LINSEED is also dull and exportors are said to be reselling what they had bought for February shipment. Our quotations to-day are :—

Linseed bold (old) Rs. 9-5 ; new (Rs. 8-8-6). There is very little doing in Rapeseed, and the quotation remains as before, namely, Rs. 6-6-6 for New Delhi.

POPPYSEED is quiet and the rates are :—

Poppyseed, old, Rs. 8-13, new Rs. 7-10-.

The CASTOR SEED market is firm, and there has been a drop of eight annas in the price of old seed, the rate to-day being Rs. 37-4. New Seed remains at our previous quotation—Rs. 34-8.

GINGELLYSEED is quiet, but there has been a change in rates all round. The quotations this evening are as follows :—

Gingellyseed, new	50 per cent.	Rs. 42-8
„ „	75 „	„ 43-12
„ „	15 „	„ 44-8
„ „	Red	„ 141

Groundnuts, are quoted at Rs. 40.

Subjoined is a summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay :—

	Yesterday. cwts.	Since 1st Jan. 1901. cwts.	Since 1st Jan 1900. cwts.
Wheat	30,641	1,38,782	66,525
Linseed	93	9,605	11,019
Rapeseed	731	10,306	7,607
Gingellyseed	13,495	374,220	424,372
Poppyseed	402	2,689	2,893
Groundnuts	4,466	15,424	5,617
Castorseed	5,367	101,332	17,472
Rice	8,145	338,659	372,923
Myrabollams	3,158	77,671	not recorded.

COTTON

Advices From Home show that prices are being well maintained. In Bombay the market is quiet but steady, with an advance or fall of rupees two per candy according to the tenor of business on the other side. The Satha market for good Broach is fairly steady at Rs. 226 to Rs. 227. There is little enquiry from shippers and mills, the sales reported to-day only showing a total of 1150 bales, the greater portion of which has been taken up for Export. The following are to-day's official quotations.

Growths.	Fine. Rs.	F. G. Rs.	Good. Rs.	Delivery.
Bengals, Hand-ginned, Railway terms	192	180	171	Jan-Feb
Bengals, Machine-ginned, Railway terms	197	186	...	Do.
Scinde Punjab Machine Ginned	197	187	...	Do.
Bilattee, Machine-ginned	202	189	...	Do.
Do Hand-ginned	202	194	...	Do.
Khandeish Machine-ginned	...	197	...	Do.
Julgaum Machine-ginned	...	198	...	Do.
Akola, Machine-ginned Khamgaum Machine-ginned Karanja Machine-ginned	211	207	..	Do.
Oomra, Good staple	217	212	...	Do.
Broach, Machine-ginned	236	...	...	Mar. 25
Do	...	...	227	Mar. 15-25
Bhownugger Hand-ginned	223	213	..	April-May.
Do	...	...	199	15-25 May
Saw-ginned Dharwar	...	...	227	May 25
Western	...	...	215	Do.

The following are the receipts of the various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date as compared with the corresponding period in the preceding season :—

	Yesterday.	Since 1st Oct. 1900.	Since 1st Oct. 1899.
Khandeish	2,413	1,343,754	64,535
Barsee and Nugur	302	46,744	18,886
Berar	4,522	254,517	79,867
Hinganghat	25	6,220	3,849
Dhollera	124	2,891	36,368
Broach	54	1,241	29,748
Compta and Dharwar	157	10,033	17,074
Westerns	...	2,101	801
Bengals	3,876	109,660	204,491
Sind	...	1,068	14,790
Persian	215	2,626	2,819
American	...	6,605	5,139
Egyptian	...	2,531	4,565
Other sorts	...	2,921	1,275
Total	11,688	592,212	4,84,198

COTTON CULTIVATION.

According to the United States Vice-Consul at Moscow, Russia is making great efforts to extend the cultivation of cotton in her Asiatic provinces, eventually to meet all the demands of the domestic manufacturing industry, which is so largely centred about Moscow. It is only within a comparatively few years that the Russian Government has given its attention and assistance in promoting the growing of cotton in Central Asia. It has been demonstrated that by proper systems of irrigation, which have to be resorted to in that country, not only the yield and quality of staple have been greatly improved, but that cotton grown from American seed is essentially as good for spinning as that produced in our Southern States. If the Russian cotton mills can supply one-half their wants with cotton grown upon Russian territory, it shows a most encouraging progress in this direction; and it may not be long before Central Asia will have to be counted with the principal cotton-growing regions of the world. Russia is increasing the number of her cotton spindles, till now they are probably not very far from 6,500,000 which would seem to give a small consumption of cotton per spindle on the basis of 1,080,000 bales per year, which is the estimate given by Vice-Consul Smith. In connection with this, it may be appropriate to refer to the remarkably fine display of cotton goods made by Russia at the Paris Exposition. In order to make this exhibit as attractive as possible, the Russian manufacturers made special exertions, regardless of expense which makes it lose its significance from a commercial point of view, if the cost and price are considered.

TRADE IN FLOUR.

The production of flour is yet a comparatively small branch of trade in India, but it is one with a considerable future before it. The existing mills are doing well, and are working night and day to overtake their orders. The commissariat requirements for China and South Africa will continue for a long time to come, and even after the Boer War is ended, there is every probability of a dire famine throughout the new Colonies, seeing that cultivation has been suspended since the beginning of the War, and more than half the farms burnt. This will mean a great demand for foodstuffs from India and elsewhere. It does not require a great capital to erect a Flour Mill, and there is room for a few more. The shares of the present mills are wanted. The Howrah Mills are paying a dividend of Rs. 5 per share after putting Rs. 39,504 to Depreciation.

WHEAT AND MAIZE CROPS.

Though the wheat yield of the United States for last year is expected to fall 25,074,500 bushels below that of its predecessor, the Maize crop is estimated to be 26,958,500 bushels greater, and the oat crop—which is 809,126,000 bushels against the 522,229,500 bushels shown by winter and spring wheat combined—is, with one exception, the biggest ever known.

SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Yet another sugar competitor is arising. In Japan we learn from the Nagasaki consular report, two large refineries have been established at Osaka and Tokio—capable of turning out in the aggregate about 80 tons of refined sugar a day. Unhappy refiners in India will note, "with mingled feelings," that both these factories have been so eminently successful as warmly to encourage the development of the industry under prospects which every year are more and more brightening. And so a third big refinery is going up. Plentiful labour, good water supply, cheap fuel and carriage, and a protected market—these are some of the advantages which must make our refiners wish their plant and capital were removed to the Mikado's jurisdiction.

MANGANESE ORE.

Large quantities of the Manganese ore deposits found in Vizagaptam are being sent to the United States, where the output of such ores is now limited. In 1899 there were only 9,935 gross tons of Manganese ore mined in the United States, although that year was one of marked activity in all branches of the iron and steel industries. This reduced output occurred in spite of advancing prices of the ore.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 26th January, as compared with the statement of 19th January :—

LIABILITIES.	Jan. 12. Rs.	Jan. 26. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	44,55,035	56,98,000
Do. do. at Branches	30,82,426	36,79,578
Other Deposits	4,83,26,646	4,94,98,623
Post Bills	9,463	8,528
Credits undrawn	17,70,594	17,13,621
Rs.	7,46,44,164	7,74,98,885
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	74,52,614	74,28,726
Other authorised Securities	14,52,493	13,67,314
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	74,24,182	75,79,430
Loans do. do. do.	2,69,35,965	2,68,96,119
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,59,50,825	1,69,95,972
Dead Stock	3,73,631	3,73,36
Stamps and Stationery	14,217	14,238
Bullion	...	...
Balances with other Banks	2,83,043	3,30,863
Cash	1,47,56,193	1,65,12,487
Rs.	7,46,44,164	7,74,98,885

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION.

THE report of the Directors of the Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association, Limited, for the year ending 31st December, 1900, to be presented to the Twenty-ninth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, to be held at Oriental Buildings, Bombay, to-day, shows that during the year ending 31st December, 1900, 106 proposals were made to the Company for guaranteeing sums amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 2,36,350, of which there have been accepted and completed 104, aggregating Rs. 1,05,950. On the New Policies effected during the year, the Annual Premiums amount to Rs. 2,417-12-0. During the year 67 Bonds, guaranteeing Rs. 1,31,350, have lapsed by change of employment or otherwise, without loss to the Association. There has been no claim preferred during the year on account of guarantee obligations :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
The Revenue of the year ending 31st December, 1900, as appears from the Accounts certified by the Auditor, appended hereto, amount to	Rs. 14,229		5	5
To which add Balance from last year's Account	Rs. 9,259		2	1
Together	Rs. 23,488		7	6
The Expenditure, including Advertisements, Printing charges, Income Tax, &c., has been	Rs. 4,720		13	0
The sum set aside on account of Dividend for 1899	Rs. 6,250		0	0
Add sum added to Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,000		0	0
		Rs. 13,970	13	0
Making a Divisible Surplus of		Rs. 9,517	10	6

Of this amount the sum of Rs. 3,200 is recommended to be carried to the Reserve Fund, and out of the balance of Rs. 6,317-10-6 the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend on the Paid-up Capital for the year ending 31st December, 1900, at the rate of 12 1-2 per cent., which will absorb Rs. 6,250, carrying forward a balance of Rs. 67-10-6 to next year's account.

The Directors have appointed Mr. F. D. Stranack in succession to the late Mr. W. M. Macaulay as a Director, and you are asked to confirm this.

One of the Directors, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, I.E., and the Auditor, Mr. M. M. Dadina, retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

The Directors have pleasure in placing before the Shareholders the foregoing Report, in the full confidence that they will appreciate the policy adopted in the management of the Association's affairs, and be encouraged to assist the efforts of the Directors by recommending the Association to the favourable consideration of their friends and business connections. Each Shareholder should bear in mind that the interests of the Directors are identical with his own, and that he should endeavour to promote at all times the welfare of the "Indian Guarantee and Suretyship Association."

The Directors congratulate the Shareholders on the steady progress of the Institution, in the face of increased competition.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	10	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	10	5	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	47	23	56
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	5	16
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	13	40
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	2	7
G Mahim and Worlee	6	2	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	8	18
Total	85	60	193
Total plague deaths to date.	82,052	67,724	•
Same date last year	73	57	344

THE first hint of the illness of the late Queen-Empress seems to have been given, not by the London papers but by the London correspondent of the "Leeds Mercury." Speaking, of the projected visit to Cimiez, the correspondent, writing the week the last mail left England, said that if the journey was abandoned, the principal reason would be that "Her Majesty was very much enfeebled so much so as to cause considerable uneasiness to members of the Court." At the time that this was written the "Court Circular was assuring its readers that the Queen "was in excellent health, taking her usual exercise, and performing her accustomed duties.' It was not till January 18th that Reuter wired that numerous reports were current regarding the Queen's health.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 52m. High water, 5-46m., 7-45a. Low water, 0-24a.

Indian Guarantee Association, Oriental Buildings, 4-40 p.m.

Bombay University Senate, 5-15 p.m.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Warren's Circus, Hornby Road.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji's lecture, Framji Cawasji Institute, 5 30 p. m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Delagoabay, Cape Colony, etc. per s s Wladimir. Souria via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Friday the 1st proximo.

BYCULLA CLUB.—Owing to the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, the Byculla Club Ball fixed for Wednesday, the 13th February 1901, has been abandoned, but the ladies' tiffins during the Bombay Races will take place as usual.

PLAGUE AND BURGLARY.—Rukhmee, a Hindu woman, who resides at Girgaum Road, has reported to the police that about six days ago she locked her house and went to Bassein, owing to the prevalence of plague in that locality. When she returned on Sunday, she discovered her place had been broken into and ornaments, currency notes and cash of the value of Rs. 310, carried away.

MR. K. N. KABRAJI'S LECTURE.—The third lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 5 30 p.m., to-day by Mr. Kaikhashru Navroji Kabaraji, Editor "Rast Goftar" and Stri-Bodh. The topic selected for the evening is "Marvels of the great Paris Exhibition of 1900." The lecture is open to the public, seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT BROACH.—The following gentlemen have been elected Municipal Commissioners by the ratepayers for the town and city of Broach :—Messrs. Motilal Chunilal, Rustomjee Fardoonjee Ginwalla, Smith, Ancopram Dinbundoo, Sorabjee Framjee Kapadia, Hiralal Choonilal, Ambashunker Maljee, Trimbukrao Bhavani, Fardunshaw Pestonjee Baroo, Maneklal Danawalla, Dinshaw Fardoonjee Ginwalla and Khan Bahadur N. S. Ginwalia.

JOURNEY INTERRUPTED.—Goolam Ali Abdul Ali, a Mahomedan, was on Saturday night, arrested at the Dadar station on suspicion by the Railway Police. On being searched, property consisting of gold and silver watches, ornaments and wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 149 was found on his person. He made a statement and took the police to his master's house in Dongri street from whom he had robbed the property. His master Abdul Hoosein, only came to know of the robbery, when the property was shown to him by the police.

GERMAN CONSUL ROBBED.—Count Pfeil, Imperial German Consul, who resides at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, has made a report to the police that about half past 3 o'clock on Sunday morning some one entered his bungalow by raising the latch of the door of the drawing room and carried away two metal watches of the value of Rs. 35. The Count saw the thief in the verandah from his bedroom window and asked him who he was, when the thief at once made off. Both the watches were removed from their cases, one of which was found lying near the door of the house-keeper's sitting room and the other in the compound. A discharged servant is suspected.

ROBBERY BY A FRIEND.—Mohonlal Chuganlal, a muccadum, who resides on the second floor of a house in Nakoda street, locked up his place on Saturday evening and went to the theatre on Grant Road. When he returned at 2 o'clock next morning, he found the door open and on going inside discovered his box forced open and gold and silver ornaments and wearing apparel of the collective value of Rs. 2:8 stolen. He reported the matter to the police, who on enquiries arrested one Harilal Bhalchand, a friend of the complainant, in a boarding house, at Jambli Street. A portion of the property was found concealed in the boarding house while the remainder was recovered from a Marwari to whom it had been given by accused for safe custody.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CROWE.)

A SHIPPING SUIT.

C. T. GRANDVILLE VS. DATTOOBHOY JAITHA AND OTHERS.

IN this suit the plaintiff, the sole surviving partner of the firm of Messrs Nelson Dankin and Co., London, and the owner of the s. s. Bombay, claimed to recover from the defendants Rs. 13,292, 8, 3, in respect of the burning damages, and expenses connected with the above steamer.

The Hon. Mr. Scott, and Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants were represented by Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs Payne, Gilbert Sayani and Moos.

The plaintiff said that by a charter party of August 1898, made in Bombay by their agents Messrs James Mackintosh and Company they agreed to hire the s. s. Bombay for a term of six months to the defendants at the rate of 7s. 6d. per gross registered ton per month, such payments to be made in advance. The vessel was handed over to the defendants and hire amounting to £1,197 per month, began in September 1898. The vessel remained in defendants possession till February 1899 when in consequence of non-payment of the hire it was withdrawn by the plaintiff. The defendants had sent the vessel with cargo to Karrachi and from thence to another port, where in consequence of its not being a safe plan, the vessel grounded and had to be taken to Aden for repairs and survey. Afterwards the s.s. Bombay was ordered to Singapore, but on defendants paying £250 the plaintiff allowed her to stop at Saigon. At Singapore the steamer was placed in dry dock for repairs. The plaintiff had claimed the right of a lien on the vessel's cargo in respect of the unpaid hire. The matter had been referred to arbitration, but owing, as he submitted, to the defendants the matter could not be settled by the arbitrators. The defendant submitted he had supplied stores, and, incurred expenses in connection with dock charges, insurance, and pilotage, which he submitted the defendants should pay.

The first and third defendants admitted the charter party, but submitted that the plaintiff had no right to withdraw the steamer on the 14th February 1899, inasmuch as taking into account what was due or ought to be allowed to the defendants there was nothing due by them to the plaintiff. It was not true that any agent, on their behalf, insisted upon the master of the steamer at Makulla removing her from the place where she was anchored to the place which was not a safe berth. After the steamer had anchored and a portion of the cargo had been unloaded, general complaints were made as to her distance from the shore, and the master was asked if he would not bring her nearer as other steamers were in the habit of anchoring nearer the shore. The master accordingly weighed anchor and came further on shore, himself cho sing the place where to drop anchor, although he was warned by persons alongside the vessel that there were rocks at the place. The defendants submitted it was entirely the master's fault that the steamer sustained damage. They further contended that the steamer was only temporarily repaired at Aden, and that she was not then seaworthy, that she was ordered to call at Galle and from thence ordered to Saigon. The defendants contended that Saigon was within the limits of the charter party and that they could not be compelled to pay for the steamer having proceeded there. They so claimed for a rebate on the Charter party while the steamer was under repair at Singapore and denied that the dock dues and other charges were incurred on their behalf. They had not been responsible for the failure of the arbitration, and as the second defendant was dead, counter claimed for the hire during the time the steamer was under repair for coals used during that period, &c. They further submitted they had sustained damage by reason of the cancellation of the charter and claimed Rs. 25,000 in respect of the same. They claimed judgment for that amount or such sum as might be found due to them in excess of the plaintiff's claim.

The case is being proceeded with.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS !—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere a 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

AMERICAN BOAT SERVICE FOR THAMES.

REVOLUTION IN SPINNING MACHINERY.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

If the Thames Conservancy does not put too many obstacles in the way, a service of fast passenger boats will be established on the river next summer by American capital. It is proposed beginning in May to start a fleet of high-speed boats on a regular service between Kew and Woolwich, with a cheap service by alternate steamers to Margate and Ramsgate. The latter, however, will not be put on until the summer resort season has well begun. The scheme is backed by an American syndicate, which has already ordered the fastest craft possible to be built for a summer service in the waters around New York, it being proposed to take business men and pleasure-seekers to and from their homes at a speed hitherto only equalled by torpedoboats. Full details of these lightning little vessels have been published, and the indications are that in New York the enterprise will be exceedingly successful. So cheering are the prospects on that side that the syndicate proposes invading England immediately and running a similar system on the Thames. Mr. William Root, of New York, an attorney and corporation adviser, is now in London studying the legal conditions to be complied with, and the necessary procedure to secure the consent of the Thames Conservancy to such a line as is proposed.

THE necessities of the situation, from an operating standpoint, have already been reported upon by a navigation expert, who has made a speciality of the Port of London, said Mr. Root to a representative of the "Daily Express" yesterday. London has never realised the possibilities of the Thames in summer. It should be a great and pleasant thoroughfare of cheap travel and recreation. Such a river flowing through an American city would be a source of convenience and delight to the whole population. It is amazing that there is no service of modern passenger boats established upon it, and our syndicate, which has made travel by water one of the delights of summer life in New York, will do the same here if we can secure the necessary rights and privileges, and are not too much hampered by red tape. What we propose is a line of new and very fast passenger boats—light, clean, and pretty—with every accommodation and first and second classes. These boats will run at short intervals, and the fare will be no higher than that charged by the prehistoric arks which now ply on the Thames in summer. We have a fleet of similar craft for service around New York, and I can assure you that travel on one of them is like a trip on a private yacht. Such a line will be a blessing to London, and will make the Thames what it ought to be—a great highway of travel and recreation. People come across the ocean to see the Port of London, but Londoners have no adequate means of travel upon their famous and wealth-bringing river. On the London service we stand prepared to expend £400,000, being sure that the investment would be very lucrative. I am now getting the matter in shape for presentation to the Thames Conservancy."

The "Bradford Observer" announces the advent of a machine which will probably revolutionise the ordinary methods of spinning in the woollen trade and its various subsidiary branches. "Within a few weeks," says the journal of the worsted capital, "we have heard the question discussed as to weather it was possible for cloth to be produced (as some travellers have told us) from wool spun entirely by human fingers. And yet it is true that such goods have been produced in some countries—to put the matter moderately—for more than a thousand years. Here, however, we have a machine working within half a mile from the centre of the city which is simply an adaptation of the ancient method of spinning by the fingers, and which really must be seen to be appreciated. Probably nothing could be imagined more inconvenient to spin than asbestos, unless it be the newly-discovered slag wool, and yet this machine can, so to speak, play with asbestos, and in this item alone must cause a revolution. Peat moss, also, does not sound like a promising fibre out of which to make a decent yarn, and yet the machine will twist up peat in such a manner that very few people could tell what it was. We have seen it spin flax waste such as previously has been sold entirely to the paper trade for pulping purposes; we have seen it spin the shortest of shoddy and such commodities as silk noils, camel noils, and waste cotton, and it is difficult to imagine anything too short to be spun by it. It will spin asbestos round a copper wire ; it will spin Botany noils round a thread of cotton, or it will spin peat round a core of flax waste in such a manner that it takes an expert some minutes to find what is the nature of the centre of the yarn. What all this will open up is not fully apparent at first sight, but it looks as if the position at present occupied by Arkwright and Crompton in the world of inventors during the nineteenth century is to be superseded by Drury in the twentieth. Like many other striking inventions the machine is so simple that the first inspection of it will bring a smile to the face even of the most hardened technical expert. In fact, almost everyone seeing it for the first time is led to remark : 'How is it that this idea has been left to a Yankee lawyer to bring out ?' It is interesting to note that almost every other notable invention during the nineteenth century has been the work of an outsider as far as the particular trade interested is concerned." It is two years ago since Mr. Henry W. Drury, of Boston, Massachusetts, brought the machine over to Bradford. For twelve months he lived in Bradford, and actively superintended the perfection of his machine. Since then it has been advised upon, inspected, and helped by various local and foreign experts. The Board of Trade returns for the memorable year 1900, which saw the culmination of the great trade boom which favoured ourselves and our competitors during the past five years are issued. Now that the record of the year is complete we can see that the boom, great as it was, only swelled our export figures by about £11,000,000, as compared with 1899 if we except coal exports, which increased in value by as much as £15,000,000, and in quantity by as little as 3,000,000 tons. Our grain in exports, coal included, viz. 26,959,095, looks small by the side of our increase in imports, £38,597,903, some £7,000,000 of which consisted of competitive products. We are now, in fact, importing nearly £100,000,000 of manufactured goods per annum, most of it for home consumption, which clearly means that the needs of our home market, no less than of new markets, requires study and attention. Is it really necessary to spend £100,000,000 abroad in a single year in the purchase of baskets and brushes, cement and china, clocks and cottons, cutlery and glass, electrical apparatus and hardware, hats and leather, iron and linen, paint and paper, soap and toys, and so on, through a list that stretches out, like the line of kings that the witches showed Macbeth, to the crack o' doom? The fluctuations of the year have been considerable. In the first quarter exports and imports went ahead together ; from March to June imports held their own, while exports somewhat fell off ; in the third quarter both imports and exports slumped ; in the quarter just ended imports went rapidly ahead, while exports have as rapidly fallen. In the New Year we are likely to see even wider fluctuations.

A correspondent writes : The size of the American crop now in course of distribution is exciting much interest. The interests of consumers depend upon its magnitude proving sufficient to provide for the full requirements of the world's spindles. The present level of prices is based on the belief that it will be at least ten million bales, which eminent statisticians deem essential for the season's consumption. The abnormally small stocks of raw cotton existing throughout the world on the 1st September last were a source of considerable anxiety, and occasioned great inconvenience to spinners and loss of employment to a considerable number of operatives. However desirable it is that the present crop should prove large enough to replenish exhausted stocks in the markets of the world, from which spinners draw their supplies there is no hope entertained of that being possible. Until another crop of a more bountiful character is planted, matured, and distributed the world as the season advances will be confronted with sparse, inadequate supplies of this important staple. Last year cotton was kept back with the effort and intention to raise prices. During the present season the very high values which have ruled may naturally have stimulated planters to market their crops with the utmost rapidity. It still remains to be discovered whether this is so. Meanwhile the views of Messrs. Neill Brothers are at present out of sight. Their estimate of 9,750,000, if ultimately realised, can only prove how tempting the present values of cotton have been. If the receipts this year have been thus stimulated, it will be unfortunate for the cotton industry.

The strike of the quarrymen employed by the Buxton Lime Firms' Company, which began on New Year's Day continues, and there is apparently no immediate prospect of a settlement. As previously explained, the point upon which the dispute has arisen is the insistence by the Company upon the continuance of the custom whereby all their workmen must legally engage themselves to work for a year, and for no less a period. The officials of the Company declare that such a system is essential to the successful working of the quarries, because by no other means can regularity of production be maintained. The men on the other hand, say that other employers in the district affected do not find any need for a twelve months' contract, and they claim that the agreement is absolutely onesided and prejudicial to the workmen, and that it is totally against the general spirit and custom prevailing in the case of other employers and employed. Their objections to the contract are set forth under the subjoined heads :—1, It binds a workman to serve the employer "exclusively for the space of twelve months at the employer's will. 2. It permits the employers to dismiss a workman at any time for a "breach of any condition in the agreement, without either notice or compensation. 3. It fixes all the conditions of work, hours, and wages for the twelve months, 4. It therefore deprives a workman of any chance of improving his position in life by any opportunity which may offer itself. 5. It permits the employer to fine a workman 2s 6d per day when "absent without leave." 6. It gives the workman no remedy in the event of work at any time not being found for him, the agreement in such case stating that the contract is "considered as suspended for the time being."

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 28TH OF JANUARY.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·158	Calm	2	67·3	41·0	92	...	2·48	+1·15
Sirsa	30·161	NW	1	69·2	40·0	90	...	0·79	—0·34
Delhi	30·123	W	3	68·7	48·6	73	...	2·43	+1·17
Agra	30·114	SW	3	73·0	46·9	78	...	2·47	+1·79
Cawnpore	30·103	Calm	1	73·2	46·0	93	...	2·32	+1·25
Allahabad	30·082	WNW	2	72·7	49·4	91	...	4·48	+3·24
Jhansi	30·144	Calm	3	75·1	52·2	60	...	3·51	+2·73
Jacobabad	30·101	E	2	75·4	46·0	52	...	1·77	+1·34
Karachi	30·091	NE	5	79·4	58·2	58	...	0·89	+0·15
Jeypore	30·150	N	2	76·2	47·0	69	...	2·03	+1·18
Ajmere	30·178	Calm	1	74·4	46·3	81	...	2·55	+1·77
Deesa	30·072	E	7	84·5	52·0	44	...	0·12	—0·21
Ahmedabad	30·019	NE	1	85·7	60·2	40	...	0·04	—0·52
Bhuj	30·073	W	5	81·3	56·5	66	..	0·04	—0·11
Jamnagar	30·052	WSW	8	81·0	58·3	55	...	0·00	—0·95
Dwarka	30·071	NNE	11	76·9	66·7	80	...	0·07	...
Rajkot	30·051	Calm	6	83·1	55·0	79	...	0·00	—0·41
Bhownagar Para	30·035	NW	5	87·5	59·7	65	...	0·00	—0·69
Veraval	30·039	NNW	9	87·5	62·8	88	...	0·01	—0·95
Neemuch	30·149	NE	4	83·0	50·1	52	...	0·77	+0·05
Indore	30·109	NE	3	81·5	49·1	61	...	0·76	—0·08
Saugor	30·118	NE	11	79·9	52·6	51	...	3·77	+1·89
Jubbulpore	30·080	NNE	2	79·9	50·9	76	...	3·20	+1·58
Hoshangabad	30·113	NE	3	79·7	54·3	71	...	2·70	+1·22
Khandwa	30·074	Calm	2	84·2	55·1	67	...	1·48	+0·31
Raipur	30·033	ENE	2	85·3	57·8	72	...	0·69	—0·35
Nagpur	30·025	Calm	4	83·3	59·2	70	..	0·97	—1·12
Amraoti	30·052	SSW	3	86·1	69·3	57	...	2·73	+0·49
Akola	30·019	W	1	83·5	58·5	58	...	1·16	—0·78
Surat	30·031	NE	3	87·0	62·5	63	...	0·38	+0·15
Malegaon	30·078	WNW	6	92·4	55·5	51	...	0·74	—0·43
Bombay	30·025	NNE	13	82·0	70·0	72	...	0·71	—0·14
Poona	30·076	Calm	8	93·5	56·1	50	...	0·22	—1·41
Ahmednagar	30·036	NE	3	90·4	54·5	56	..	1·41	+0·21
Aurangabad	30·036	NNW	8	90·3	62·2	49	...	1·32	...
Sholapur	30·031	NNW	4	93·7	63·6	33	...	0·67	—1·19
Ratnagiri	29·975	Calm	4	88·4	66·9	68	...	0·01	—0·75
Belgaum	29·986	NNE	7	90·8	59·9	36	...	0·02	—2·27
Goa	29·984	ESE	4	86·0	[illegible]	83	...	0·01	—1·19
Karwar	29·975	Calm	4	88·8	61·6	82	...	0·00	—2·82
Mangalore	29·971	ESE	3	89·8	69·9	79	...	1·26	—2·40
Calicut	29·971	E	8	87·7	68·5	78	...	3·91	—2·54
Cochin	29·9.2	NE	...	90·5	71·2	68	...	5·34	—3·77
Bangalore	30·015	E	9	85·3	57·9	73	...	0·86	—3·47
Secunderabad	30·041	N	2	92·6	62·1	66	...	0·96	—1·16
Masulipatam	30·027	Calm	3	85·0	68·1	84	...	0·63	—7·57
Bellary	30·016	NW	4	95·0	63·2	36	...	0·03	—2·57
Cuddapah	30·000	NE	G	93·2	68·4	62	...	1·69	—4·19
Madras	30·018	N	3	85·5	66·0	81	...	6·27	—13·04
Coimbatore	30·052	ENE	3	88·4	62·6	85	...	3·39	—1·73
Trichinopoly	30·026	Calm	4	89·0	64·4	82	...	7·90	—0·27
Negapatam	29·986	NNE	12	83·7	75·9	88	...	31·68	+4·87
Colombo	29·961	NE	11	85·5	76·0	86	...	24·91	+2·59
Aden	30·02	ENE	21	81·8	78·0	61	...	0·32	—0·66

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been small over the reporting area except a brisk rise at Karwar and Bangalore. The distribution remains pratically unchanged and the baric gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-werterly to south-westerly at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Jhansi, Bhuj, Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para, Jamnagar, Dwarka, Ahmednagar and Negapatam, while north-earterly to south-easterly breezes or calms prevail in other places. The force has been moderate to light.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° above the normal in Sind and at Deesa, Surat, Sholapur, Poona, Karwar, Bellary, Belgaum, Masulipatam and Bellary, and the minimum 4° to 9° at Jacobabad, Amraoti, Deesa, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Surat, Sholapur, Ajmere, Masulipatam, Goa, Karwar Bellary, Bangalore and Calicut. The highest temperature in the shade was, 94° at Bellary and the lowest 44° at Lahore and Sirsa.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded at Lahore, Sirsa, Delhi, Ajmere and Calicut.

There has been no rain at any station.

The weather is fine everywhere.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 27th January, 1901.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. inches	29·982
Temperature of the Air degrees	74·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	67·3
Dew Point	63·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·681
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded 10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day degrees	82·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	67·0
General Directions of wind*	NNE, N, NE, NW, NNW, N,
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* miles	262

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT—January 27.

10 p.m.	73·2

MONDAY—January 28.

1 a.m.	69·5
10 a.m.	76·3
2 p.m.	80·5
4 p.m.	80·2

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant "Floriline" being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THANA NEWS.

OUR local correspondent, writing on Sunday says :—It is stated that the Rev. Father T. Henriques, D.D., will be appointed as Vara of Thana in the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Damaun, to whom the Vara of Thana is subordinate. The Rev. Father Henriques is the only native priest belonging to the East Indian community of Salsette in Thana who has obtained the several highest degrees.

The Educational Inspector of the Northern Division visited the English School, established by the East Indian Association, at Papde, Thana District, a few days ago, and expressed his satisfaction at the progress the children had made.

Two Kunbi cultivators of Kalyan, who were crossing the railway line, were accidently run over and killed by the engine of a goods train between Diwa and Dimauli stations on Sunday last.

An Agri woman who was drawing water from a well, lost her balance and fell into the water. She was fortunately saved by the timely assistance of some mandowwallas (gardeners).

The daily average number of persons relieved gratuitously in 31 villages (one less than in previous week) in the Thana District during the past week was as follows :—Men 12, women 34, and children 51. The average price of staple food-grains is 17lbs. per rupee at the taluka towns.

Tippoo Sultan and five other Musalmans of Vijapur, in Baroda, who were charged with having used counterfeit coins (at Bassein last month), knowing the same to be counterfeit ones, and having in their possession instruments for making counterfeit coins, were tried by the Sessions Judge of Thana last week. Tippoo Sultan and No. 2 were each sentenced to seven years' and Nos. 3 and 4 to five years' rigorous imprisonment each, and the others were acquitted.

Thukar Purshtom Kara and twenty-five other Hindus and Musalmans who were charged with having caused disturbances at Bhiwndi a few days ago were placed before the District Magistrate of Thana by the police at Kalyan Monday last in order to furnish security for good behaviour.

Eight births (three females and five males) and twenty-six deaths were registered in the town of Thana during the past week. There were thirty-seven cases and thirty-four deaths from plague in the Thana District during the same period. The medical inspection of third-class passengers by the down trains (from Bombay) will be commenced again at the Kalyan railway station from the 1st proximo.

GUZARAT REVENUE ENQUIRY.

ON Friday the chief witness was Rao Saheb Narbheram Manchharam, Mamlatdar of Olpad Taluka, which consists of 139 villages. The work of recovering revenue in the Morkantha villages began in January 1899, but it was not until the 18th or 19th that the cultivators of Bhagwa village paid the first assessment. He instituted an inquiry as to the cause of the delay, it was ascertained that a movement had been set on foot in Pinjrat, Saras, and Soovali villages in favour of postponing payment of revenue in anticipation of its being remitted by Government. During the Christmas holidays of 1899 a meeting of the cultivators was to be held at Saras for the purpose. Witness prevented further developments of the agitation, and with the aid of an influential Government servant succeeded in persuading the people not to hold the meeting at all. He next turned his attention to Pinjrat and Bhadut, where the Parsis of Soovali village exercised considerable influence. The patel of Soovali informed him that if he could manage to win over two Koli leaders, named Kalyan and Gordhan, the task of recovering revenue in the villages to the south would become comparatively easy. This he did, and the two men undertook to collect revenue on behalf of Government. He proceeded in a similar manner with regard to other villages in Morkantha. The people of Rander next claimed his attention. The assessment due from them had remained unpaid to a very great extent up till the 20th March last. The reason given by them for this was that they had not been able to raise any crop, and the Government should not therefore press for the recovery of the revenue. So far as the poor cultivators were concerned, he thought their contention was reasonable. But when the well-to-do money-lenders and rich landlords took up the same position, he had to apply for orders of attachment. But they were not carried out, as the revenue began to come in. Orders of attachment and forfeiture were then obtained by him in May last, and put into effect in some of the central villages selected by him.

Among the persons affected by the orders were Mr. Jivanji Limjibhai of Ilav, whose influence in Bhadol and the neighbouring villages was very great ; Mr. Behramji Dorabji of Ilav ; and a man, named Vajeram, who was known by the nickname of "Vajo Jherkhow" (poison-eater). Their lands were either attached or forfeited. The orders were carried out against those only who were quite able to meet the Government demands. The result was that before the 25th May a very large portion of the revenue was recovered. Strict orders were given to the talatis by himself and the Collector who made a tour through the whole taluka, not to levy assessment from the poor agriculturists, and those who were found to have broken the orders were punished. An intimation was also given to the people about these orders and they were invited to make representation to the witness if necessary. In advancing tagavi loans the ordinary rules in vogue were followed. It was not paid as far as practicable during the time of recovering revenue.

Mr. Jivanji applied for tagavi in June last, but as tagavi money was then advanced only to the very poor cultivators for seeds, subsistence, and cattle, it was refused. Long before that he had made an application for the same, but as the amount was too large the witness could not accede to it. As to the certificate, stating his tax had been paid, given to Jivanji by the talati of Kasad, witness said the talati alleged to him that Jivanji had given him currency notes of Rs.30 but the notes were afterwards abstracted from his coat-pocket by Jivanji. Witness pointed out to the talati that as the amount had not been entered in his day-book, nothing could be proved against Jivanji.

THE WAYS OF JUDGMENT.

With his big wig on his head, his black gown on his shoulders, and his glasses on his nose, the judge looks a learned and a solemn figure, doesn't he ? He does my boy, he does ; and well may evil-doers quake in their shoes when he glances in their direction.

Alas and gadzooks ! what a humbugging world it is, and how blindly justice and judgment stumble along towards ends whereof they know nothing.

And yet *somebody* must pronounce sentence, even to the extent of making human heads cheap as rotten oranges.

And why not ? Doth not Solomon say, "For in much wisdom is much grief, and he that increaseth knowledge increaseth sorrow ?"

Thus it happened that the doctor whose province it was to say what ailed Eli Beard declared that Beard had heart disease, and that death was waiting for him a bit further down the road.

Now Eli Beard lives at Cupwell Hill, Tetbury Gols. He is of the comfortable and mellow age of fifty, and all was going well with him until one day in August, 1899, when, being at work, he was suddenly seized with violent pains in the chest and heart.

He started for home, stopping every few yards to get his breath. Arrived home, the doctor was fetched immediately, and threw his practised eye over the patient, and looked grave, as became the situation.

That was the beginning of *eighteen weeks*—think of that—of doctoring, straight away.

Beard had lost his appetite and his enjoyment. Despite the advice of friends, and the doctor's drugs, he burrowed deeper down into the mud of misery and pain.

"I got awfully weak and went almost to a shadow, he says, and half-a-dozen witnesses testify to it.

"At times I was literally in agony, and the doctor said 'Beard you have got heart disease and will never do another hand's turn of work.'

Such was the medical man's opinion, and it made Beard's hair creep as if a cold wind was stirring it at the roots.

"One night," says the poor fellow, "the pain was so bad they had to hold me down in bed. The doctor told my daughter I would die before morning.

"By turns, for a week, my family sat up with me at night, watching out for death. They propped me up so I could breathe ; and my legs and feet were swollen out of all shape. "Thus I was when a friend said I must drop the stuff I had been taking and try Mother Seigel's Syrup. My daughter gave me the first dose. The next day I was easier, and a few days later much better.

"So I went on taking the Syrup—went on for six weeks. Then came the happy day I never expected to see. I was free from pain and able to go to work and have not had a day's illness since. Mother Seigel's Syrup had picked me up when I was a wreck and made me a man again."—Eli Beard, December 4th 1899.

Was it heart disease? No. It was inflammatory indigestion, with a body full of poisons caused by it. Mother Seigel rid him of the lot.

How lucky Authority is often wrong.

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UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

THE ANNUAL CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th February, 1901, at 5-15 P.M., in the SIR COWASJI JEHANGHER HALL of the University.

Candidates entitled to DEGREES, and DESIROUS of being admitted MUST SEND in their applications so as to reach the REGISTRAR on or before SATURDAY, the 9th February, 1901.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 28th January, 1901.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ula, 3,426 tons, Captain T A Collins, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE s s Wileysike, 1,607 tons, Captain W Gribble, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Cardiff, 22nd December, with a cargo of coal.

THE Hansa Line s s Braunfels, 3,634 tons, Captain P Diledrechsin, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Hamburg, 9th December, with a general cargo and 5 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Itola, 3,361 tons, Captain J A Mageeis, which arrived in harbour on Saturday evening from Rangoon, 14th January, via Cocuin and Calicut, brought a cargo of rice and general.

THE P and O Co's s s Nankin, 2,557 tons, Captain C J Burton, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from London, 27th December, brought a general cargo and Mr A Batho and Mr W Tuttle as passengers. During the voyage she experienced heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay and bad weather off Malta and then fine weather.

VESSELS IN DOCKS—JANUARY 28.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agent
2	Turbo	2659	Fairfield	Genoa	5-2	W&A G & Co
3	Mazagon	4947	Cook	Japan	31-1	P & O Co
4	M Maru	2028	Kawamuro	Japan	3-2	N Y Kaisha
5	Bengal	2751	Barcham	China	30-1	P & O S N Co
6	Sunda	2387	Andrews	London	8-2	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2320	Fellner	Trieste	1-3	A L S N Co
8	Clan Murray	3121	Beer	London	7-2	M M & Co
9	Vindobona	2869	Klausberger	Trieste	31-1	A L S N Co
10	Eden Hall	2332	Wilkes	Karachi	30-1	K N & Co
12	Arabia	4167	Parfitt	Aden	2-2	P & O Co
11	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	1-2	M M & Co
	HARBOUR WALL.					
	Amra	170	Pigott	Karachi	29-1	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Wileysike s	Gribble	Cardiff, Dec 22.
	Braunfels s	Diledrechsen.	Hamburg, Dec 9.

The steamer Ula, Captain Collins, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nankin, for China, &c.
" Itola, for Calcutta, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 28.

FROM GLASGOW.
Hispania s—1 qr cask whisky, Russell and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Britannia s—50 cases slates, Kharas Brothers.

FROM LONDON.
Egypt s—103 cases provision, D Cowasjee.

FROM VENICE.
Nilo s—25 cases soap, A Amrudin.

FROM ANTWERP.
Braunfels s—10 cases parcament paper, Walter Nutter and Co; 100 cases candles, A Saaik Adum; 250 cases candles, K M Abdeally; 10 cases beer, M Ostermayer and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN T. A. SAVAGE, COMMANDING B V R.
Bombay, 29th January.

1. There will be Combined Company Drill and Recruits Drill at 5-15 p.m. to-morrow (Wednesday) the 30th instant on the open space of ground in front of Head-quarters. Members who intend going up for the Proficiency Examination are requested to attend this Drill.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 29th January.

1. Parades for the week are as follows:—

No. 1 Company.

To-day—Range Finding Parade at the Arsenal Gate at 6-15 a.m.

To-day and Thursday—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Town Hall Compound at 8-45 p.m.

Friday—Gun Laying at the Town Hall Compound at 6-45 a.m.

No. 2 Company.

To-day and Thursday—10 inch R M L Gun Drill and Squad Drill at the Hornby Road Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m.

Friday—Range Finding at the Bhandarwada Reservoir Mazagon at 6-45 a.m.

2. There will be Class Firing at Cooria on Wednesday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m., & Byculla 6-12 a.m.

3. The Proficiency Class will parade at the Corps Club at 8-45 p.m. on Friday next. All members who are desirous of passing the examination this year are requested to attend.

4. There will be no parade on Saturday next 2nd proximo.

5. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to No. 4 Subdivision No. 1 Company:—No. 778 Gunner P J Kennedy.

By Order,
G. STODDARD, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

HIGH COURT—JANUARY 29.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

227-00—Mulla and Mulla—Sakri alias Ratanvaboo vs Shamji Liladhur and others—Payne G S and M Bhaishanker and K.—Part heard.
455-00—K B Mehta—Narayen Madhavji and others vs Purshotam Withall—Bicknell M and M—Part heard.
407-00—Wadia and G—Kedarwal Bhuramal vs Jeram Ganeshdas and others—Crawford B and Co.
751-98—M H Khan and Tyabjee D and Co—Mirza Mohosh. Khan bin Mirza Gulam H Khan and others vs Framjee Dorabjee—F and D and M H K.
75-00—Pestonjee R and K—Bomanjee Shapurjee Chothia vs Salay Mahomed Hajee Mahomed—Bicknell M and M.
726-00—Maganlal and J—Ramjee Sewjee vs Jamnadas Lalloobhoy and another—Edgelow G and W.
323-93—Edgelow G and W—Jamnadas Lulloobhoy vs Ramjee Sewjee and others—M and J.
502-00—In person a pauper—Bai Mariambai widow vs Yacoob Esmail and another—Captain and V.
700-98—Payne G S and M—Bai Kanbai vs Purshotum Jeram and others—S and J and Pestonjee R and K.
699-00—Mantri and B—Gulanv Hajee Oosman vs Becherdas Moorlidhur—Unwalla and P.
703-00—M H Khan—Amiroodin bin Mahomed Hoosein Khatib vs Abdool Rehman bin Goolam Mohideen Shaik Bhecam and others—Captain and V.
456-00—Payne G S and M—Thakersi Purshotum and others vs Luckmidas Bhimjee Rowjee—Mansuklal D and J.
176-00—Bhaishanker and K—Bhai Jivanjee vs, Hurrivulabdas Hurridas—Little and Co.

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

615-97—Mulla and M—Purshotum Munjee vs Nanji Morarji and another—Muljee and R.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.
To Speak to the Minute of Order.

477-00—Smetham B and N—Dadabhai Cooverjee Asavaid vs Sorabjee Merwanjee Jundel—Wadia and G.

Long Cause.

39-00—Nanu and H—Oosman Hassam vs Vulli Mahomed Hussein and others—Crawford B and Co and N and H—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final Testamentary Suits.

3-00—Captain and V—Tejpal Deroo vs Mansi Patramul—Mathubai J and M.
30-00—Shamrao and M—Hajee Ahmed Hajee Rosmman vs Yeamnabai—Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

44-00—Captain and V—Edward Manoel de Souza and others vs Miguel Antonio de Silva—Dikshit and D.
109-95—Sorabjee and J—Dewjee Govindjee vs Mahomed Ali Rusuljee and another—Mantri and B.
210-00—N M Kana—Catharine de Silva and another vs Domingos Antonio Pereira—Sorabjee and J.
573-97—Edgelow G and W—Mirza Ali Mahomed Sheerazie vs Mah Sultan and others—Craigie L and O and Payne G S and M.
535-00—Balkrishna V and K—Amelia Prim vs Dr William Prim and another.
162-00—Wadia and G—Chandoojee Khooshaljee vs Framjee Dorabjee—Framjee and D.
437-00—Little and Co—Gokaldas Haridas and another vs Mathuradas Thakersi and another—Mulla and M.
757-99—Edgelow G and W—Mathuradas Damooderdas and others vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and others—Ardeshir H and D and Thakurdas and Co.
475-99—Mulla and M—Aishabai vs Ebrahim Hajee Amir Mistri and another—Captain and V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CROWE,
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.

575-00—Pestonjee R and K—Sorabjee Cursetjee vs Dadabhoy Hormusjee Bilimoria—Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.
601-00—Dikshit and D—Mahomed Alli Abdool Hoosein and another vs Janardhan Sadashiv Athawle—Mulla and M.
824-00—Mansuklal D and J—Vallivahu widow vs Kesserbai widow—Edgelow G and W.
847-00—Chitnis M and M—Haribhai Hemraj and others vs Khatau Khimjee.
855-00—Craigie L and O—Maneckvahu widow vs Thaker Kessowjee Shamjee.
867-00—Crawford B and Co—Framroze Rustomjee Joshi and others vs Joao Feleciano Vaz—Nanu and H.
14-01—Little and Co—George Handasyde Dick and others vs Dhunjee Jaitha and another—Madhawjee and V.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

46-00—In person—Ramchandra Janardhan Mantri vs Vinayek Ramchandra Mantri.

Long Causes.

284-99—Crawford B and Co—Charles Thomas Glenville vs Daloobhoy Jaitha and others—Payne G S and M—Part heard.
471-00—Captain and V—Joshi Oodhowjee Raghowjee vs Hariram Bhimjee—N M Cama.
111-00—Payne G S and M—Hajee Noormahomed Haji Ismail vs Jakeria Abba—In person.
744-00—Khunderao and S—Soniram Brijlal and another vs Nandkrani Kuberam and others.
46-00—Pestonjee R and K—Aboo Bucker Hajee Soomar vs Abdool Latiff Hajee Soomar—Payne G S and M.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

STRACHEY—MAYER—January 21, at All Saints' Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev G A Ford, Senior Chaplain, Oliver, third son of Lieut-General Sir Richard Strachey, R E, G C S I, to Ruby Julia, youngest daughter of the late Mr Julius Mayer, of Allahabad.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1901.

ACTIVITY AMONG THE BOERS.

THE Boer leader Delarey, whom Generals Cunningham and Babington engaged on Friday last, is considered to be the most energetic of the Transvaal Commanders, and to skill and energy combined he owes his successful retirement westward after being outflanked near Ventersdorp. Delarey is a difficult man to deal with. It is claimed for him that he knows better than any other leader how to inspire his men with courage, and his resoluteness and the acute insight, with which he sees at once the whole position of affairs in the field, have been fully recognised by our commanders on more than one occasion. Nevertheless, it is unsatisfactory to find that with all the troops under arms in South Africa it is not possible to capture, or annihilate, those responsible for the prolongation of the war. Whatever may be said of the Man of Iron he has not erred on the side of harshness in the measures so far adopted. He has offered the rebels every opportunity of honourable surrender. But they decline his offer, though a moment's reflection would show them that they are pursuing a suicidal policy in which their friends and fellow-countrymen will suffer equally with themselves. That this should be so is unvoidable; for the longer they stand out the more hopelessly do the holdings, they might, return to, go to ruin and the more impoverished do their relatives become. The Boers take prisoners only to liberate them again, as their presence would but hamper the movements of the commandos. The British generals take prisoners to retain in custody until the war is over, and Delarey and DeWet are prolonging the expatriation of their fathers, brothers and sons by persisting in their career of bloodshed and rapine. The "regrettable incidents" are providentially becoming fewer, but we fear that is due rather to the increased cautiousness of our men than to any want of activity and zeal on the part of the Boers. The lack of lightly equipped well-mounted men seems to be increasingly felt and it has again and again been pressed upon the military authorities, and as quickly as possible the demands for mounted troops and fresh horses are being complied with. Both are now on the way, and in a short time we may safely expect to find that our little victories are pushed home, and our commanders, no longer have to remain satisfied with having repulsed the enemy, but will be able to run the commandoes to earth, as Lord Roberts did Cronje.

The disloyalty and duplicity of the Cape Colony burghers and the persistent misrepresentations of facts by journals of the type of "Ons Land" no doubt misled the rebels, who imagined that a restoration of independence to the Boer States would crown persistent effort. There are some of them who are still ignorant of the real facts of the case, and their ranks have been augmented by renegades, who having sworn to be good and peaceful subjects of Great Britain have broken their oaths and rejoined rather commandoes. In many cases the oath was taken merely to save their holdings and their skins, and broken as soon as the British forces evacuated a given district. On the other hand, there have been many who have broken their oaths reluctantly and are rather to be pitied than condemned. A returned C. I. V. gunner, writing in the "Monthly," explains how this occurs. Except along the main line of communication, it appears, the practice of our generals has been to send large forces to patrol or occupy districts for a time and to take the submission of all the farmers round about. In a great many cases the farmers are found to be only too willing to come in. They recognise the futility of fighting and would gladly accept British protection in order that they may cultivate their farms. So, says the writer, they submit, and then what happens? The English force goes away to some other district, leaving no protection for the farmers if they want to remain on their farms. Up comes De Wet's or some other Boer commando and orders the farmer to join them, or be shot. He adopts the first alternative, with the result that when next the British troops go over the ground the farm is burnt and destroyed by way of punishing treachery. Some such cases are undoubtedly very hard, and much to be regretted on our side, too, for finding they have lost every thing that made life worth clinging to, they determine to remain with the commandoes and to fight to their latest breath. Lord Kitchener has recognised the hardship which might arise in such cases, and saw it was imposing an almost superhuman task upon isolated farmers; and the mail brings us information as to the success of Lord Kitchener's proclamation, already notified by wire, providing for the protection of voluntarily surrendering farmers. At first we learn, in consequence of the unfavourable representations of the irreconcilable section, that some hesitation and distrust was displayed, but the good treatment extended to those who came in and the sense of security thus engendered is now producing effect. As a result Boer refugees are contentedly settling down in laagers and cheerfully adapting themselves to the new conditions. They are allowed to assist in guarding their own stock, and on several occasions have even taken part in recapturing it from raiding parties. The Boers are thus showing willingness, to abide loyally by the terms of their surrender and help the policy of the Military authorities, which is to promote peace and preserve the stock of the farming community.

It was reported in the middle of the current month that prominent Free State Burghers, including a brother of DeWet and Mr. VanTudor, formerly a member of the Free State Executive Council, had gone to the Orange River Colony to assist the movement for the formation of the Burgher Peace Committee. With these are numbers of men who have been prisoners in our hands and are now on parole. They are sincere in their efforts to bring about the restoration of peace. Indeed, they have approached the rebel leaders with that end in view. One of these gentlemen, it will be remembered, approached rather too near and was first flogged and then shot. It is not often that the bearing of the olive branch is fraught with such danger. But this incident would tend to show that the mediation of their own countrymen is not likely to achieve much. The leaders, at all events, are determined to die fighting, and future operations will, we fear, have rather the appearance of a war of extermination. Lord Kitchener has tried conciliatory measures and these have failed. Once he receives the horses that are requisite we assume he will again live up to the character he has gained, if not earned, as a stern man. Lord Roberts says he is the man for the work set him and that he is proceeding on sound lines. Our neighbours on the continent are inclined to endorse this view. Says an Austrian officer of high rank, discussing the situation: "Lord Kitchener is just the right man for 'what is called guerilla war in South Africa,' though it is really something else. But it is a puzzle to me to know where the 200,000 British troops are. They cannot all be keeping the lines of communication; and if they are so employed, it is a waste of strength, because we still hear every day of this or that line being temporarily destroyed." This was said three weeks ago, and there is as much force in the observation as though it had been said to-day. The Austrian officer referred to, by the way, makes an excellent suggestion which is worthy of consideration. He urges the necessity of systematic concentration, and that the portions of the country in which Commandos have appeared or, according to certain indications, are likely to appear shortly, should be guarded in such a way that posts of some strength permanently placed, with Flying Columns from post to post, should make regular patrols like the London police, each post being connected by telegraph with the next. That is the system of the Austrian 'Karaulas,' on the Herzegovinian-Montenegrin frontier. The same thing is done on some parts of the Servian frontier, and also in parts of Dalmatia; and it had to be resorted to after the last Bosnian-Herzegovinian insurrection, which was assisted from the Montenegrin side, just as the Boers are helped by the Afrikanders of Cape Colony. If this system were adopted it is calculated that the lines to be watched would not occupy the attention of more than fifty thousand men, whilst the great bulk of the Army could be utilised for garrison duty and the formation of an active and mobile force which would effectually scotch the movements of the Boers and kill the insurrection.

CENTRAL PROVINCES FAMINE RELIEF. THE report of the Executive Committee of the Central Provinces Bank of the Famine Relief Fund is the product of a writer with some claim to literary ability, and therefore forms more interesting reading than most official documents. It shows that when the agricultural year of 1899-1900 opened in June "the scars left by the previous famine had barely healed up and the people were wholly unprepared to withstand the shock of another seasonal disaster." Yet they had to. For a drought more severe and widespread even than that of 1896-97 followed, sparing no district and no class of crop. In ordinary years the cultivators of the Central Provinces send grain to few other provinces, but in the past year it was necessary to import over two hundred lakhs of maunds, and this vast quantity was mostly paid for out of the monies distributed by the State as famine relief in its various forms. Elaborate Government arrangements were made to meet the famine. The people naturally received first consideration and not without reason, for destitution reached a much higher stratum of society than in the previous famine. Close upon a million and-a-half of famine-stricken people were relieved and efforts were made to save the cattle. Forest reserves were opened and imported grass was distributed, but two hundred thousand animals were starved to death. A glance at the figures given in the report serves to illustrate the far-reaching effects of the prevalent distress. At first it appears it was thought that the famine relief tests were not sufficiently severe and that many who needed no relief were taking undue advantage of it. But when the task was stiffened and the wage reduced, the numbers did not fall. It soon became evident that more was needed to give adequate relief than the mere ration which alone the Governmen could and did give. There were thousands who needed clothes and blankets to cover them; many unfitted by their habits of life to dig or break stones for a wage at the relief camp, "pardanashin" women and respectable men, who would submit to any privation rather than seek State relief, orphans who might survive the ordeal of the famine and who would need to be fed and trained until they were able to help themselves, and above all, broken-down agriculturists who needed plough-cattle to replace the dead beasts and seed-grain to sow their lands, and petty artizans, whom a little help would enable to take up the daily round of their humble life once more. The necessity for the establishment of a branch of the Famine Relief Fund became imperative. It was formed; its operations admirably organised and no less a sum than twenty-eight and a half lakhs of rupees distributed by its officers. The bulk of the money went to agriculturists. Besides supplying seed the fund also supplied cattle, and the record of the work of the Central Provinces branch shows that it performed its duties with due discrimination and achieved a large measure of success.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION. Yesterday the Famine Commission concluded its sittings in Bombay when the chief witness was Mr. W. P. Symonds, Commissioner of the Land Revenue Survey of the Presidency. The main points of his evidence were that the revenue assessment was moderate, and even in Gujerat, where it is high compared with other parts of the Presidency, it did not affect the ability of the people to resist famine. No matter how low the assessment might be, it was hopeless, he considered, to expect the ryot to save in good years to meet the deficiencies of bad years. Suspensions of revenue were therefore absolutely necessary in years of substantial crop failure. He did not favour the idea of recognising the money lender, in cases where the cultivator is virtually a sub-tenant of the holding, as the land owner for revenue purposes. It was desired to keep the land out of the hands of the money-lenders and where it had passed out of the possession of the cultivators, the authorities did not wish to recognise that fact in the revenue accounts. It was hoped that Government would see the desirability of adopting an Act on the lines of the Punjab Act for preventing the alienation of land from the cultivators. For this reason while favouring suspension of revenue when necessary he did not now advocate it nor did he advocate any change at present in the revenue record system to bring the names of the actual owners on the register.

AMENDED LEAVE RULES. The transfer of administative officers from one district to another has long been recognised as detrimental to good government. To an extent changes are necessary; that is, when an official goes on furlough, or is promoted, or retires from the service, but in the past, however, these circumstances could not always be adduced as the reason for transfer. An enquiry was made into this subject during Lord Ripon's Government, and the question has again been considered by Lord Curzon's Council, in whose opinion "the number of transfers has been greatly increased by the custom, which has grown more frequent as communication with Europe has become more rapid, of taking accumulated privilege leave, followed after a short interval of duty by furlough, a practice not contemplated at the time when the furlough rules were framed." Transfers cannot be abolished, and all that can be done is to reduce their frequency. To this end it is ordered that an officer must render a period of eighteen months' active service between their return to duty from privilege leave of six weeks in duration and their departure on ordinary furlough. As a compensation for this restriction it will be permissible for an officer to take his privilege leave up to the extent of three months in combination with any other leave, but the whole period of combined leave is not to exceed two years when furlough is taken, or six months when special leave is taken, and, on the other hand, it shall not be less than six months. It is anticipated that these changes will effect material reduction in the number of transfers, and Government ask for the appreciation of the members of the different services. It is not thought likely the new rules will affect many members injuriously, but if the changes act harshly on any official, the Government will be prepared to consider a proposal to relax the restriction in the individual case. The principle of transferring to meet the private wishes of officers is condemned, except when the change can be made with the certainty that the public interest will not suffer, and Government think transfers would be less frequent if the principle that every vacancy, for however short a time, must be given to the next senior officer were less rigidly adhered to.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with the outward mails of the 18th, instant left Aden, at 9 a. m. yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at day-light on Saturday next.

IT is notified no further application can be received for tickets for the service of mourning in the Cathedral on Saturday. Tickets will not be required for the solemn celebration of the Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

MR. JOHN ROBERTS, the billiard champion, arrived in Bombay yesterday and his staying at the connaught Annexe Hotel.

THE Maharajah of Durbhanga will be married on the 8th February, but all festivities have been countermanded owing to the death of the Queen-Empress.

THERE have been fresh landslips and more snow on the Kashmir road, and the mails are necessarily greatly delayed. Between Uri and Chikothi wheeled traffic is still stopped.

QUITE an extraordinary number of telegrams and letters continue to be received by the Viceroy from all parts of the Empire in connection with the lamented death of the Queen.

THE town of Banga, population 5,010, in the Jullundur district, has again become infected with plague. There have been two cases and one death. The town was last infected on the 5th May last.

THE plague appears to be again on the increase in the Jullundur district. Another village, Kahma, has become re-infected. The village has a population of 1,758, and was on the infected list in the month of March last year.

SINCE the Reform Act of 1832 the demise of the Crown no longer dissolves Parliament, although the Ministers "pro forma" tender their resignation to the new Sovereign who declines to accept it and orders them to retain their offices.

A RESOLUTION regarding civil leave rules and payment, and transfer of officers will be published shortly. The Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposals of the Government of India under which privilege leave can be added to furlough.

THE latest famine returns show very little change in the previous figures. There are still 183,000 persons on relief in the Bombay Presidency; and about 17,000 in the Bombay Native States; 13,000 are receiving aid in Baroda and nearly 3,000 in Madras.

THE Secretary of State is likely shortly to announce the name of the new Inspector-General of Agriculture. His office and head-quarters will most probably be located at Dehra, and Dr. Leather, Government Agricultural Chemist, will be placed under his orders.

ANY little help which can be given to the coffee planters of India will be acceptable just now in the face of the contemplated action by the French Government. The military authorities have just decided to give a trial to samples received from the United Coffee Growers' Company, Coimbatore.

AT the annual meeting of the Central Travancore Planters' Association, held on the 12th instant, the Chairman delivered an interesting speech calling attention to increased liberality of the Travancore Government to the planting industry. The most important portion of the speech, however, had reference to the necessity for increased support being given to the Foreign Markets Fund as a remedy for the fall in prices at Home of British grown teas.

THE daily weather report for January 23rd appears with the regulation black border, but the wrapper, as is the case with most other official wrappers, still bear the words "On Her Majesty's Service." The immense stocks of such wrappers kept for official purposes, must, of course, be used up, writes the Lahore paper but clerks and office functionaries might be directed to substitute the word "His" on all the envelopes and wrappers as they use them. For one thing it will spread and impress the fact that there is an Emperor-King to serve.

THE Election of two Fellows by the University graduates took place yesterday evening at the University Hall. There were three candidates, namely, Dr. Govind Balaji Kher, L. M. & S., Mr. Narayan Madhav Samarth, B. A., LL.B., and Dr. Ardeshir Kavasjee Turner, L. M & S., out of whom the first two have been declared elected as Fellows of the University. The voting was as follows.—Dr. Govind Balaji Kher L. M & S., 1,173 votes, Mr. Narayan Madhav Samarth B.A., LL.B., 736 votes, and Dr. Ardeshir Kavasjee Turner L. M. & S., 544 votes.

THE LATE GIUSEPPE VERDI.

There have been changes, many and oft, in the history of the country of his birth—the mere "geographical expression," as Metternich chose to call it—since Giuseppe Verdi, the "Euripides of Italian opera," and the last of a line of composers of which Italy may well be proud, was born, some five-and-seventy years ago. The Italy of Verdi's youth and middle age, when men were consigned to the sweltering prison chambers of the Ducal Palace at Venice or to the dismal dungeons of Mantua, and, indeed, even to the gallows itself, for daring to utter aspirations for their country's independence, was far different from the united, free and peaceful Italy of to-day. The aged maestro could recall bitter recollections of the troubled state of the land of his birth, right from the time when his first work was produced at La Scala, and, the Tedeschi being then masters of Milan, the portals of the now celebrated opera-house were guarded by Croat Grenadiers, while inside the building the cheers of the Austrian portion of the audience were answered by the cat-calls and hisses of the Italian section. During the first half-century of his life did terbulence more or less reign, in which period the majority of his works were composed and, in looking back, Verdi may take to himself the consolation that through it all he has been ever and always one of the warmest and sincerest friends of the liberties of his country.

Verdi's individual career was an eventful one. He was born of poor parents, innkeepers by trade, at the little village of Roncola, and his childhood was passed among ignorant and unsympathising parents, so far as art was concerned, in a dreary and uninteresting part of the country. When only a year old he was saved from death by his mother, who, flying from the ravages of the Austrain soldiery, had the presence of mind to hide herself and her child in the belfry of the church till the danger had passed. Under this very same tower it was that a brutal priest years after hurled him down the alter steps, well-nigh killing him, as a punishment for being too much absorbed in the music of the organ, the identical instrument being played by the ill-treated choir-boy afterwards at the modest emolument of £4 per annum. His passion for music, which had so early manifested itself, was fostered by the present of a spinet from his father, who had originally intended his son to follow the plough, and young Verdi was placed under tuition. By the timely grant of a scholarship for two years from the Monte di Hieta he was enabled to remove to Milan, and though he was refused admission to the Conservatoire on the curious ground of want of musical aptitude, he contrived to pursue his studies in he city to considerable advantage. After returning for five years to his native village, Verde, in 1833, having two years previously married the daughter of one of his oldest and warmest patrons, again took up residence in Milan, with the newly-completed score of his first opera "Oberto Conte di San Bonifazio," which was shortly produced with encouraging success. The loss, through fever, of his wife and two children, in the course of two short months, afterwards decided him for a time to abandon composition, but he was persuaded to break this resolution, and in 1842 he produced Nabuco, his first really successful work. Eleven months later, a still greater success was achieved with "I Lombardi," and then came at intervals "Ernani," in 1844, closely followed by works of minor importance, such as "Attila, Macbeth, and Luisa Miller," until 1851, which year witnessed the production of his masterpiece, "Rigoletto." "Il Trovatore" was born two years later; then came "La Traviata" (at first anything but a success), "Un Ballo in Maschera," Aida, the great "Requiem," and finally, Otello, produced at La Scala on February 5, 1387, and which will be presented to an English audience for the first time at the Lyceum Theatre.

In 1873 died Alessandro Manzoni, the famous novelist, author of one of the world's most charming romances, the 'Promessi Sposi' ('The Betrothed'). He was rightly regarded as the most illustrious man of letters Italy had produced since her palmy days and his memory was honoured in every land. Verdi mourned his loss and composed in memory of the novelist a Solemn Requiem Mass to be performed in Milan Cathedral. This great work was reproduced in Great Britain and America where it astonished and captivated great audiences. Commencing with the solemn movement "Requiem in æternam dona eis Domine" it proceeds to the Kyrie and Gloria and the rest of the office of the Mass and introduces a magnificent version of the Dies Iræ. The whole work is noble, rich, varied and impressive but it must be heard on a large scale in order to bring out the full force of the choruses. It would sound best in some great dim cathedral with long-drawn aisles and high vaulted roof pictured windows, clouds of incense and lighted tapers on the distant altar.

Little need is there to say anything of Verdi's strongly marked individuality of style, his abundant flow of melody, and keen dramatic instincts, all of which are familiar to English music-lovers. For his contributions to art honours upon honours have been heaped on his head. But his unassuming nature, his manly virtues, deserve to be widely recorded. In his old age, now that he has settled down to a life of rest and quietude for the remainder of his days, his charity to the poor is his noblest characteristic. He is most liberal in his gifts, as liberal as he is unostentatious and secret. His modesty allows no one to know the pensions and the gifts of all kinds which he distributes. In his beautiful garden, tended carefully under the veteran composer's immediate supervision, much of the work done is undertaken merely with the aim of giving employment to poor labourers who are in need of work; while his courteous though simple manners, easy and quiet conversation, make him at once a favourite amongst his friends. His detestation of publicity was a marked feature in his character. He was often asked to show himself at theatres on special occasions in connection with his operas, and almost as often refused. It is said that he never witnessed the representation of Un Ballo until ten years after its first appearance on the stage, so much did he shrink from public notice; and when, a few years ago he was requested to accept an invitation to a grand performance of one of his works, his modest, decisive reply, was "For what purpose should I go, simply with the object of exhibiting myself, of making myself "claquer?" No that has never been one of my practices, even when at the beginning of my career. How can I do so now?"

In Italy they believe in appointing men of genius to public positions; and, therefore, after Italian independence had been secured Verdi was elected a member of the Italian Chamber of deputies, in 1861. In 1871 he went to Florence to take part in the reorganisation of the Italian Musical Institute, an office under the Ministry of Public Instruction. He lived in a charming villa, surrounded by olives, near one of the loveliest lakes of Northern Italy. His face was noble. A well-shaped head, with dark speaking eyes, and a profile not unlike that of Garibaldi, passion, kindliness, intellect, genius are all blended in that face.

Verdi's fame was well attested by the tributes offered to him by Governments and learned bodies. He was a member of the French Legion of Honour a corresponding member of the Academie des Beaux Arts, a Grand Cross of the Russian Order of St. Stanislaus, a Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy, and he had the Order of the Osmani of Egypt. The desire to end his artistic career in peace and quiet where he began it, in the midst of turbulence and misfortune was surely a pardonable one. At Sant' Agata, where he resided he lived the life of a country gentleman, amusing himself in the various ways congenial to his tastes. A man of culture, he was a connoisseur in art, thoroughly versed in Italian, French and Spanish literature and familiar with the best German and English authors. He had frequent recourse to the original sources of his inspiration—the Bible—delights in Dante, and is a great admirer of Tasso and Ariosto. A Senator of the Kingdom, he betrays no ambition to shine as a Parliamentary leader, and even at the time he was most assiduous at the debates, he, all eloquent as a composer, ranked amongst the silent members, and often avowed that he would willingly surrender the copyright of any one of his operas in return for the capacity of making a speech.

One of the sons of the Amir of Afghanistan is about to be married to a Muhamadan lady who belongs to a well-known family of Rawalpindi, and the Afghan Envoy with the Government of India has proceeded to that station for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements in connection therewith.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MORE HONOUR FOR THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

His Majesty the King, yesterday morning, presented the Emperor William, who is already a Knight of the Garter with the same order in diamonds and to-day will confer the Garter on the Crown Prince.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

LONDON, JAN. 28.

The Emperor of Germany has sent telegrams to Lord Salisbury and Lord Roberts expressing his deep appreciation of the signal mark of the King's affection.

He also telegraphed to Lord Roberts—"I rejoice to be one of your comrades."

Lord Salisbury in replying said he was convinced the whole nation who were deeply touched by the kindliness of His Majesty's visit would feel the liveliest gratification.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ENGAGEMENT WITH DELAREY.

Lord Kitchener wires from Pretoria that General Cunningham and General Babington engaged Delarey's force to the northward of Ventersdorp on the 25th instant. The Boers were outflanked and retired west. Our casualties were 45.

CASUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

The casualties were:—17th January, Imperial Yeomanry, taken prisoner, Major G. C. Paget. 23rd January, 2nd Worcestershire, wounded Captain Maitland. 1st Border Regiment, slightly wounded Lieutenant Lyon-Cambell. 2nd Yorkshire Light Infantry, died of enteric 2nd-Lieutenant Conway.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia with English mails of the 18th instant, left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day and steamer Oceana for Colombo and Australia on the same date and time.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

GERMAN GUNS FOR INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 28.

In has been decided to send out to India six of the new German batteries, recently purchased for the Home Army. They will most probably be used for the rearmament of the Royal Horse Artillery. The employment in the transport department for raising and commanding of cadres under the new scheme has been sanctioned of regimental officers up to the number of twenty-six. The emoluments are four hundred rupees pay with three hundred staff allowances.

Lord Kitchener has informed the Commander-in-Chief in India, that he has no news of the batteries from South Africa being ordered to India.

The Government of India have approved the reopening of leave under normal conditions to all officers of the British service in India, subject to the discretion of Lieutenant-Generals Commanding.

Postal arrangements are being made to accompany the Jubaland expedition. Letters should be addressed, Jubaland Field Force, Kismaya, British East Africa.

Pending the reorganisation of horse and field artillery in India, the 300 additional horses under purchase for these branches of the service will remain in charge of the Remount Department.

Lieutenant Strong of the Political Department is seconded in the 8th Bombay Infantry.

Major Biro has been appointed second in Command of the 1st Royal Fusiliers,

Captain Errington 1st Bombay Grenadiers has been granted one year's sick leave home,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CREAGH, C. B., Commanding the Sirhind District, goes Home on six months' leave in April.

COLONEL O'SULLIVAN, R. E., Assistant Adjutant-General of the China Expeditionary Force, fractured his leg on the 21st instant. The fracture is a simple one, and it is expected that he will shortly be able to resume his duties.

CAPTAIN Baker-Carr, Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy, shortly proceeds Home on leave, returning to India at the end of the hot weather.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

THE High Court assembled to-day after holidays and was adjourneed as a mark of respect to the memory of the Queen. The Chief Justice in an impressive speech, referred to the national loss sustained, while the Advocate General replied sympathetically on behalf of the Bar and dwelt upon the immeasurable boon conferred during the long reign by the impartial administration of justice to all classes and creeds.

ARRIVAL OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AT CALCUTTA.

The Commander-in-Chief arrives at Calcutta next Thursday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur 4 8-32
The Manchester market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	63 5-8
Bar Silver	28 9-16

JOHN ROBERTS' VISIT TO BOMBAY.

THE arrangements made in regard to exhibition billiard matches at the Bombay Club during the week have been postponed until next week. On Monday Roberts plays at the Bombay Club, Tuesday at the Anglo-Indian Club, Wednesday Yacht Club, Friday at the Ripon Club, and Saturday Byculla Club. On February 9th he goes to the Elphinstone Club, and 10th at the Orient Club.

Negotiations are pending for a week's public exhibition as a private speculation. The billiard champion afterwards will proceed upcountry, where he has a host of engagements.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

WE are informed by the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Horse and Dog Show that H. E. the Governor has given his assent to the show being held, as advertised, on the 12th and 14th February.

No postal article weighing more than two seers will be accepted, until further notice, for transmission to or from Gilgit, Astor, Bunji, Chilas Chillem Guriz, Minimarg and Batoo, in the Kashmir territory.

THE alterations in the prayer-book necessitated by the accession as far as they relate to the Heir Apparent are a temporary formality only. The title of Prince of Wales merges in the Crown and has to be re-created by patent. On the other hand, the Dukedom of Cornwall, according to the patent of Edward III, by whom it was created, belongs to "the first-begotten son of the King of England," and so in this instance passes automatically to Prince George.

THE LATE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

BOMBAY.

THE FORTHCOMING MEETING OF MAHOMEDANS.

A meeting of the leading members of the Sunni Mahomedan community of Bombay was held on Sunday at Sirdar Oomar Jamal Vagani's bungalow, to consider what steps should be taken by the Sunni Mahomedans of Bombay to express regret at the death of Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India. The following gentlemen were present: Sirdar Hajee Oomer Jamal, Khansaheb Cazi Mahomed Alli, Moorgay Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan, Khan Saheb Goolam Hoosein Ro-gay, Khan Saheb Hajee Ebrahim Sumar Patel, Mr. Budrudin Abdula Kur, Mr. Hajee Ebrahim Oosman, J. P., Mr. Ali Mahomed Aba Jooma, J. P., Mr. Jakaria Ahmed Patel, J. P., Mr. Hoosein Jooseb, Mr. Kazi Ismail Cazi Mahomed, and others. Cazi Ismail Meheri presided, and in his address referred in high terms to the great esteem in which Her Majesty was held by the people of India, and in her they have lost a great and sympathetic Monarch. On the motion of Sirdar Hajee Oomar Jamal, it was resolved that a public meeting of the Mahomedans of this city be called on Thursday next the 31st inst., at 3-30 p.m., at Muzfurabad Hall.

The Secretary of the Bombay East Indian Association has sent a letter to the Governor of Bombay expressive of their sorrow at the death of the Queen-Empress, and sympatty with the Royal Family.

The Anavil Community of Bombay have passed a resolution expressive of great sorrow, at the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria and wish to express their respectful condolence with the Royal Family.

MOURNING IN CALCUTTA.

Our Calcutta correspondent says:—The City of Palaces is a veritable city of mourning. Nine-tenths of the Europeans one meets in the street have black garments of one kind or another. The shops are draped with crape and have black blinds athwart their windows. The races are postponed, dinners and dances abandoned. Even official paper is black edged.

There was a brief respite at midday, on Thursday when the salute of 101 guns, in honour of the accession of his Majesty King Edward VII., was fired, and when, for a brief quarter of an hour, the flags were raised to the top of their staffs, to drop thereafter once more to the position of grief.

Far more noticeable, however, than all this external pageant has been the genuine regret expressed on all hands at the loss India has suffered in the death of the Queen. The feeling was exceedingly strikingly displayed during the last few days of her Majesty's illness, the occurrence of the Eed festival giving the Mahomedan community in particular the opportunity of a demonstration which will not easily be forgotten by the thousands who participated in it, the long rows of reverend kneeling figures on the maidan actuated by a common thought in praying for the great queen who was dying. The Hindus had less opportunity of making their feelings known, but their loyal grief was also in evidence at every shrine in and about Calcutta, and the loss that was willingly borne by the owners of the native shops who voluntarily closed when the news of her Majesty's death was announced, was a striking evidence of good feeling. The Marwari community also distinguished themselves in the same respect and as their business is enormous, nearly the whole of the inland rice trade of this part of India being in their hands, the fact is the more creditable.

In regard to the announcement of the news in Calcutta the honours of the occasion were carried off by the *Statesman* which alone of the three Anglo-Indian dailies managed to come out in its morning issue in appropriate mourning. The other papers followed it with special editions to mark the sad occasion. A striking feature was the marching back to quarters with slow step and arms reversed of the troops exercising on the maidan when the news arrived, while later in the day the sound of the minute guns carried tidings of the event into the outlying villages about the capital.

The Queen is dead, long live the King.

Mr. Jivaji Linjibhai, of Ilav, Mr. Vishnuprasad Kahanraiji, Desai, of Broach, have received acknowledgments of their telegrams of condolence.

SECUNDERABAD.

At a public meeting of Parsee ladies and gentlemen held at Secunderabad, under the presidency of Dustoor Khoorshedjee, it was resolved that a condolence telegram be forwarded, through the Resident, to the Royal Family.

BULSAR.

At a crowded public meeting on Saturday evening, at which Mr. Cawasji Dhunjibhai presided, it was resolved to send letters of condolence to the Royal Family, and to close business by all communities on the funeral day.

INDORE.

On the 23rd instant on hearing of the lamentable demise of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, Hormusji Manakji Bhamgara telegraphed the deep and heartfelt sorrow of the Parsee community to his Excellency the Viceroy and their condolence with the Royal Family in theirs and the nations irreparable loss.

BROACH.

A crowded meeting of the Hindu community was held yesterday evening, under the presidentship of Mr. G. D. Panse, the Collector, in which resolutions of respectful condolence with his Majesty and the Royal family on the demise of our late beloved Sovereign her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, was unanimously passed.

HUBLI.

A public meeting was held, yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Coxen, Municipal Chairman, and resolutions were unanimously passed, expressing profound sorrow at the lamented death of our August Sovereign, and offering respecful condolence to his Majesty the King and the members of the Royal Family. The president was requested to send this condolatory message, through his Excellency the Viceroy.

KOLHAPUR.

The sad news of the death of the Queen-Empress was received here, at Injalkaranji, with great sorrow and all the schools and public offices were ordered to be closed for three days. A public meeting of all classes of people, presided over by the chief, was held to express great sorrow for the death of the beloved Queen-Empress. Sympathy for his Majesty, King Edward the Seventh and Emperor of India and the Royal Family in their bereavement was expressed. The meeting concluded with a prayer for his Majesty.

AKALKOT.

The sad news of the death of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress spread a deep gloom throughout the Akalkot State. Universal mourning, by closing of all offices, schools and business houses is observed by desire of Her Highness the Ranisaheb. A representative meeting of all classes and creeds of people was convened in the Palace Darbar Hall, under the presidency of the administrator, Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Tikaji, and resolutions expressing profound grief and sympathy were passed. The assembly dispersed in solemn silence. His Highness the Ranisaheb of Akalkot sent a message of condolence to the Imperial Family.

PALANPUR.

A grand and representative public meeting of the Mahomedan community of Palanpur was held yesterday in the Jame Masjid to express their sense of deep sorrow at the sudden and sad demise of her Most Gracious Majesty. Universal sorrow was depicted on the faces of all present, owing to the irreparable loss the world and especially the British Empire has sustained. Resolutions were passed to wire their profound sorrow to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay and convey the same to the Royal Family. Prayers were offered to the Almighty to give peace to the blessd soul.

AMRAOTI.

A large public meeting, attended by about 2,000 people, was held here on Saturday morning, under the presidency of Mr. Pandurang Govind, High Court Pleader, to express the deep sorrow which all classes of the community feel for the death of her Majesty the Queen-Empress, and to send a message of condolence to his Majesty Edward VII and the Royal Family. Speeches were made by the president and Messrs Mudholkar Khaparde Kane, Abdul Kadar, Abdul Razak, who referred in moving terms to the noble character of the Queen, her numerous virtues, public and private, and her motherly solicitude for her subjects.

GOA.

The Goa Government issued on the 24th inst. an Extraordinary "Bulletin Official" on the receipt of the news of the death of the Queen from the Lisbon Government, and ordered that all the public offices be closed on the 24th, 25th and 26th inst. as a sign of mourning; that the flags be half-mast throughout the Province and during these days from sunrise to sunset, the fortress of Agnada should fire a salute every fifteen minutes. Further orders will be issued as to the period of general mourning throughout the Portuguese India.

The Very Revd. Canon Faria, the Governor of the Diocese or Damaun, as soon as the news of the Queen's death was known, ordered the tolling of bells in the Catholic churches under his jurisdiction in Bombay and on Sunday last during the morning services in the church of Dabul, referred in touching terms to the melancholy death of the noble and virtuous Queen who was a model of womanhood, and held the sceptre of England with conspicuous ability and uprightness for over 63 years. Canon Faria has ordered funeral services to be held in all the churches of diocese of Damaun (which comprise Bombay, Salcelte, Bassein, Damaun and Diu) on Saturday next, being the day of the funeral, the service at Dabul will be presided over by Canon Faria, and Revd. Expectacal Barretto, Professor of the Seminary of Damaun, will deliver the funeral oration.

DAMAUN.

By order of the Supreme Government of Goa mourning for the death of the Queen Empress Victoria was observed at Damaun on Thursday by closing all the Government offices and posting the flag on the Fort half mast high. The Parsee community of Damaun, most of whom own landed property in British territory, intend to send a letter of condolence to the Royal Family through the Collector of Surat.

GHODNADI.

A public meeting was held on Saturday evening under the Presidentship of Mr. C. C. Watson, I. C. S., Assistant Collector. The meeting was largely attended, there being about 3,500 persons present. Rao Saheb Bengali proposed a vote of condolence and that the meeting's sympathy be conveyed to the Collector of the District. Rev. R. Winsor supported and it was carried.

RATNAGIRI.

On the 24th instant a public meeting was held in Ratnagiri when deep sorrow was expressed at the death of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, as well as condolence with the members of the Royal family; and a telegram was despatched to the Private Secretary to the Viceroy requesting him to convey these feelings.

BULSUR.

A meeting consisting of people of all castes and creeds was held on Saturday under the presidency of Mr. Cavasji Dhanjibhai Dhun Bhura, to express sorrow at the death of Her Majesty, the Queen-Empress and to send the telegram to his Excellency the Viceroy to convey their heart-felt sympathy to King Edward and other members of the Royal family. These resolutions were passed, and a message of condolence will be despatched to the Viceroy intimating that public prayers for the peace of the Queen's soul in the Hindu temples, mosques and fire-temples on the first, and second of February will be observed, and that all shops in the town will be closed on those days.

RANCHENUR (DHARWAR.)

The melancholy and heart-rending news of the demise of Her Imperial Majesty Queen Victoria the Empress of India was received by all classes of people with the most profound regret. All the schools, shops, offices, and places of business were immediately closed, and in the afternoon special prayers were offered in almost all the temples for peace and rest to the soul of the dead Sovereign. On Thursday a meeting of all the residents, including the merchants, saits, savakars, officers and all the leading people of this place, was held under the presidentship of Rao Saheb Gopal Naik, alias Saunappa Naik Halgeri Savakar, in the Municipal Hall. A resolution was passed to send a telegram of condolence to the Governor of Bombay for transmission to the Royal family. After a vote of thanks to the chairman and Rao Saheb Shrinivas Rao Yatagiri, the Mamlatdar of this place, the meeting dispersed.

DHRANGADRA.

His Highness the Rajsaheb of Dhrangadra on learing of the melancholy news of the demise of the Empress Victoria by bulletin, gave orders by the issue of an Extraordinary Durbar Gazette that universal mourning should be observed all over his territory in sacred memory of the late august and revered Sovereign; that the flag of the palace be kept at half mast till further orders, and that all the offices and public institutions be closed for five days. In addition all the shops were closed in the town and districts for five days and feelings of profound sorrowd prevail over the whole of his territory.

NOWSARI.

A large representative meeting was held in Nowsari on Saturday under the auspices of Nowsari DuyanprasarakMandali to express the sincerest regret caused by the melancholy demise of Her Majesty the Queen Empress. Maharaja Deokinandanacharia presided. It was ultimately agreed to send to the following telegram to the Governor of Bombay:—Representative meeting of Christians, Parsees, Hindoos, Musalmans, under the auspices of Nawsari Deeyan Prasarak Mandali resolved to express sincerest regret for Her Majesty's melancholy demise. Please convey our heartly sympathy to the bereaved Royal family. Raosahib Rupsanker Marorji B. A., L. L. B., City Magistrate then lectured "on Departure of venerable souls from among us," his words being particularly suited to the occasion and very instructive.

ACCIDENT ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ATTEMPT AT TRAIN WRECKING.

An accident which points to an attempt at train wreckage took place on the G. I. P. Railway on Sunday night. A light engine proceeding from Kalyan to Kassara was derailed between Kharde and Kassara, where the line has a very steep gradient. The accident occurred about half past ten and the Jubbulpore mail train which left Bombay at nine o'clock had to be detained at Kharde for two hours and a half until she was able to proceed on the single up line. The accident took place at mile 61 1-2 where after a rise the line makes a curve and a dip, on one side there is a culvert and on the other a mud embankment and a precipice. The engine which became derailed was travelling slowly and having no great weight behind it ploughed into the embankment where it struck and it will take some time before it can be extricated. The driver and the fireman escaped without any serious injury. It was by a fortuitous series of circumstances that an accident of a much more serious character was avoided. The derailed engine is one of those known as banking engines which are attached to the mail ascending the incline, when the load is heavy. Fortunately on Sunday night the load on the mail train was light and the banking engine was sent on a station in advance of the mail. An inspection of the line yesterday revealed that a section of rail thirty feet in length had been removed from the outer metals on the embankment side. Had the light engine not preceded the mail, the passenger train would have been derailed and the train having the impetus of weight would inevitably have gone over the embankment. It is evident that the removal of the length of rail was intended to wreck the mail. It is believed that this was the work of dismissed employes and the police are investigating the matter.

ELECTION DAY IN BOMBAY.

RATEPAYERS' GENERAL MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

YESTERDAY was a day of much bustle and excitement in Bombay, being the day fixed by the Municipal Commissioner for the ratepayers' general elections in the city. It was the eleventh ratepayers' election since the constitution of the Municipal Corporation under the Act of 1888, according to which the Corporation consists of 72 Councillors instead of 64 members under the old Act. Of these 72 Councillors, thirty-six were elected by the qualified ratepayers of the city, sixteen will be elected by the Justices of the Peace; two by Fellows of the Bombay University; and two more by the Chamber of Commerce; while the remaining sixteen, to be appointed by Government, will make up the full compliment of 72 Councillors. The ratepayers of Bombay first tasted the sweets of an electoral franchise twenty-eight years ago, that is in 1873, when neither the framers of the Municipal Act nor the ratepayers themselves could have formed an adequate conception of the great developments that have since manifested themselves. The honour of a seat on the Corporation of a city, the annual revenues of which have swelled to upwards eighty lakhs of rupees, is considered a great civic boon at the disposal of the ratepayers to confer. At the first introducton of Municipal self-government, the interest taken in it by the ratepayers was rather lukewarm, and the electors could with difficulty be educated to appreciate the value of the franchise. At that time the election was held biennially instead of triennially as at present. The first general election took place in 1873; the second in 1875; and the time for a third general election fell due in July 1877; but owing to a serious flaw discovered in the Act, not only had the elections to be postponed; but the Municipal Corporation itself was admitted to be "functus officio"; and business was at a stand-still. The Legislature passed another short Act, and matters were set right. Owing to the delay which thus occurred, the third general election was not held till October 1878. The fourth general election took place in November 1880. In 1882, a further Act was passed to alter the municipal year from the 1st January to the same date as the official year; and the Corporation had its period of office extended to 31st March. At the same time, it was enacted that three instead of two years should be the duration of office of future Corporations. Thus the fifth general election took place in 1883; and the sixth in 1886. The seventh general election took place, under the new law, in January 1889, when the new Municipal Act of 1888, which raised the number of Corporators from 64 to 72, had come into operation. In January 1892 the eighth general election took place; while the ninth and tenth came off in January 1895 and January 1898, respectively. The qualifications of a voter under the Act are—that he should be enrolled in the Municipal election roll as a voter of the ward for which such election is held; that he should reside in or be the owner of some building or land in the ward, on the electoral roll of which his name is registered; that he should be assessed to the general tax or the tax on vehicles and animals at a rate of not less thanRs. 30 per annum; that he should be 21 years of age. All graduates of Universities in India or in the United Kingdom, whose names have been duly registered on the election roll, are declared qualified to vote at the ratepayers' elections. The same qualifications extend to females as to the males. Since the election of 1889, the present Act has introduced the cumulative system of voting, under which a voter is entitled to register for any of the candidates as many votes as there areseats in the ward, or apportion them among candidates as he please.

There was much hubbub and excitement at the polling-places yesterday. The Municipal Commissioner visited the polling booths in the course of the day and satisfied himself that the election arrangements were working smoothly. For the purposes of the election, the city had been divided into seven words as follows:—A. Fort ward with a population of 64,819 persons and 1,151 voters; B. Mandavi ward with a population of 1,52,275 persons and 1,692 voters; C. Bhuleshwar ward with a population of 2,06,372 persons and 2,663 voters; D. Girgaum ward with a population of 97,329 persons and 1833 voters; E. Byculla ward with a population of 1,80,425 persons and 1,170 voters: F. Parel ward with a population of 54,404 persons and 263 voters; and G. Mahim ward with a population of 43,998 persons and 360 voters. Thus out of a total population of 7,99,622 persons, there were in all 9,132 voters, of whom 1,017 were Graduates, and the rest qualified ratepayers. Besides these, there are 534 Justices of the Peace and 199 Fellows of the University, who are entitled to return sixteen and two Councillors respectively, making a grand total of 9,865 voters, exclusive of the Chamber of Commerce, who also return two Councillors. Of these 9,865 voters, there are 763 Europeans; 278 Portuguese and Eurasians; 100 Jews and Armenians; 3,932 Hindus; 2,349 Parsees; 2,439 Mahomedans; and 4 Chinese. The total voters in 1898 were 8,884; and the number this year shows an increase of 981 voters.

In the A. Fort ward, which has six seats, there were only six candidates proposed; and there being no contest in the ward, they were declared duly elected Councillors. These fortunate six, who escaped the worry and trouble of going to a poll, were the following:—Dr. N.N. Katrak, Mr. Kalliandas Keshavdas, Mr. Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, Dr. Nadirshah Hormasjee Sakhia, Mr. Kavasjee Merwanjee Shroff, and Mr. Dinshah Eduljee Watcha. There was a contested election in the remaining six wards of the city. In the B., Mandavi ward, which has eight seats, there were ten condidates; in the C. Bhuleshwar ward, which has eight seats, there were also ten candidates; in the D. Girgaum ward, which has five seats, there were seven candidates; in the E. Byculla ward, which has five seats, there were olso seven candidates; in the F. Parel ward, which has two seates, there were three candidates; and in the G. Mahim ward, the state of things was the same, namely two seats and three candidates. The arrangements at the six polling stations were satisfactory and complete. Spacious mandaps in parallel rooms were erected, in which, on one side, were placed boxes and desks for the polling officers; and in the other, accommodation was provided for the candidates and their supporters. Between the two rows were left passages wide enough to prevent blocking in the case of a heavy rush of voters. The polling places and superintending polling officers were the following:—B ward, open ground along Hornby Row between the Municipal offices and the Tivoli Thertre, with Mr. R. P. Brunton, Assessor and Collector, with his extensive experience of municipal elections, as superintending polling officer. C. Ward on the maidan opposite the Elphinstone High School, with Mr. J. Leask, Acting Health Officer, as superintending polling officer. D. Ward, at the ward office, Gamdevi, with Mr. W. Pearson, Refund Officer, as superintending polling officer. E. Ward, Byculla ward office, near Byculla Bridge, with Mr. H. Holmes, Assistant to the Municipal Commissioner, as superintending polling officer. F. and G. wards, Dadur ward office, near the G. I. P. Railway Station with Mr. A. W. Shete, head clerk to the Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, as superintending polling officers.

At 6 p.m. the voting papers in each polling place were secured under lock and key and taken to the Municipal Office, where they were lodged in personal charge of the Municipal Commissioner. The scrutiny of the papers and enquiry into objected votes will be commenced to-day at the Municipal Office; and the results will be officially declared on the completion of the scrutiny. The following are particulars of yesterday's elections:—

B. MANDAVI WARD.—EIGHT SEATS.

In this ward there were ten candidates for the eight seats apportioned to the ward, namely, Mr. Fazalbhoy Joomabhoy Lalljee, Rao Bahadur V. K. Wandekar, Messrs. Sarafalli Mamujee, Jufferbhoy Rahimtula Kaderbhoy, Karmali Peerbhoy Hajee, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Messrs Rahimtula Khairaj, Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Dr. Rajaballi Ramjee. Dr. Rajaballi Ramjee and Mr. Karmali Peerbhoy Hajee were new candidates in this ward. Mr. Sarafalli Mamujee, who was already a member of the Corporation, had put forward his candidature in both B. Mandavi and E. Byculla wards. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahimtula, who was a successful candidate in this ward at the last general election, had withdrawn, and seeks election by the Justices of the Peace. The rest of the candidates are members of the present Corporation, Mr. R. P. Brunton, as superintending polling officer, was assisted in his duties by thirteen polling afficers and thirteen clerks for issuing voting papers to persons entitled to receive them. Each polling officer and clerk had a certain number of voters allotted to them. They have had a very busy time of it from 8-30 a.m., when the voting papers were commenced to be issued to those who had not received them at the municipal offices last week. The polling officers commenced their work at 9 a.m. and were busily engaged the whole day up to the close of the poll at 6 p.m. A large number of votes were challenged, and these would be enquired into and disposed of by the Commissioner at his office on the 30th instant. Several female voters, including some purdah ladies, recorded their votes. Besides the mandaps put up by the Municipality, many of the candidates had put up their own tents, whre their own clerks were in attendance to assist in the work of registering the votes. The work of polling, although wearisome, proceeded smoothly and without any rows. It was assumed at a late hour in the afternoon although necessarily a vague guess—that the successful candidates would be Mr. Sarafalli, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtula, Dr. Ismail, Dr. Viegas, Mr. Fazulbhoy Joomabhoy, and Mr. Raimtula Khairaj.

C. BHULESHWAR WARD.—EIGHT SEATS.

There were also ten candidates for the eight seats in this ward, namely Messrs. Munmohundas Ramjee, Vithaldas Damoder Thackersey, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kassinath, Dr. Jehangir Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Dr. D. M. Deselva, Messrs Jugmohundus Varjivandas, Abdul Hoosein Adamjee Peerbhoy, Husain Sharfudin Khalil, Hormusjee Shapurjee, Vakil, and Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy. Mr. Kursondas Chubildas, a representative of this ward in the present Corporation, did not seek re-election, Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee, a representative of the Girgaum ward in the present Corporation, had put forward his candidature in the C. Bhuleshwar as well as the D. Girgaum wards. Dr. Jehangir Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Mr. Jugmohundas Varjivandas, and Mr. Husain Sharfudin Khalil were new candidates. The remaining six candidates are already members of the Corporation, Mr. Leask, the superintending polling officer, was assited in the election operations by twenty polling officers and 22 clerks who issued the voting papers.

The arrangement of the mandaps and candidates', tents were nearly the same as in B. Mandavi ward. The registration of votes was very brisk from 9 to 11 a.m., and by 4 p.m. more than half the number of voters had appeared before the polling officers and registered their votes. Several Hindu and Mahomedan ladies, some of the latter being purdah ladies, appeared and registered their votes. The votes of some Mahomedan ladies had to be rejected, as they could not be identified. Personation was said to be carried on to a certain extent; and the challenges will be disposed of by the Commissioner tomorrow. In all about 1,708 voters recorded their votes. Late in the afternoon it was guessed that the successful candidates would be Mr. Abdul Husain Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr. Khalil, Mr. Vithaldas Damoder Thackersay, Mr. Munmohundas Ramjee, Mr. Jugmohundas Varjivandas, and Rao Bahadur Dhakjee, but the exact results must be waited for until the completion of a scrutiny of the voting papers and the disposal of objected votes by the Commissioner.

D. GIRGAUM WARD.—FIVE SEATS.

Mr. W. Pearson, Audit and Refund Officer, was in charge of the polling office, near the Gowalia Tank Fire Brigade station, and was assisted by 28 clerks. There were seven candidates, but Mr. Hormusji Shapurji, Vakil retired yesterday morning, as he had also contested for the C. Ward. The contest was left between the six competitors. There was not much bustle or excitement noticable in the ward. The names of the candidates are Dr. Cowasji Edulji Dadachanji, Mr. Jehangir Bomanji Petit, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Hari Sitaram Dickshit, and Mr. Dadoba Janardhan Mantri. The voting commenced at 9 a.m., and from the commencement the prospects of the first three candidates looked very bright. About 1,000 voters exercised their right of franchise, and it is believed that, except Mr. Mantri, a new candidate, the remaining five competitors have won the contest.

E. BYCULLA WARD.—FIVE SEATS.

There were seven candidates in the E. Ward, but, Mr. Sarafali Mamuji, who had also contested for the Mandvi Ward, retired yesterday morning, leaving the contest between the following six condidates:—Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, Mr. Haji Yoosoof Haji Esmail, Mr. Henry Herbert Hiscocks, Mr. Sorabji Cursetjee Dhondi, Mr. Joseph Baptista, and Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram. The polling place was near Byculla Bridge, and Mr. H. Holmes was the polling officer. In the morning Mr. Holmes had to complain that voters were tendered in a heap, which impeded the recording of the votes. The following is the approximate estimate of votes recorded in favour of each candidate:—Mr. Haji Yoosoof Haji Ismail, 1,015; Mr. Kazi Kabirudin, 965; Mr. Dhondi, 600; Rao Bahadur Ellapa, 540; Mr. Hiscocks, 460; and Mr. Baptista, 439.

F. PAREL WARD.—TWO SEATS.

For the two seats allotted to this Ward there were three candidates, who fought their battle out with vigour, and scenes incidental to a hotly contested election were observed throughout the day. The election was held in the Ward Office near the Dadar Station of the G. I. P. Railway, where temporary booths were erected for the accommodation of the clerks and canvassers of the candidates. Mr. Anandrao Waman Shete was in charge of the Polling Office, and he was assisted by two polling officers and two receiving clerks. The candidates were Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mr. K. N. Wadia, and Mr. Bhugwandas Naratumdas. The latter two sought re-election, while Mr. Mahomedbhoy was a new competitor. According to the census returns of 1891, the Parel Ward contains a population of 54,404 persons, of whom 263 are registered voters: 15 Europeans, 9 Portuguese and Eurasians, 1 Jew, 124 Hindus, 76 Parsees, and 38 Mahomedans. There are in this ward 28 lady electos, of whom 14 are Hindus, 12 Parsees, and two Mahomedans.

A tough fight continued throughout the day, and the ward office, which in ordinary time appeared more a quiet and uninviting appearance, was, from 9 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock on the evening a scene of great bustle and excitement. Scores of carriages with placards, bearing in bold letters the names of the candidates, were seen driving the electors to the polling office. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, who has headed the list had also provided very liberally furnished refreshment shamianas for the reception of his electors. I all 176 voters exercised their franchise, and the approximate results of the following were as under:—Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, 150 votes, Mr. K. N. Wadia, 105 votes; and Mr. Bhugwandas Narotumdas, 97 votes. For the greater part of the day Mr. Wadia and Mr. Bhugwandas were both neck to neck, but a few votes in favour of the former in the evening turned the scale. Each of them has challenged the votes of the other, and it cannot be said with certainty as to who will carry the day, but the probabilities are in favour of Mr. Wadia. At the conclusion of the polling, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Ebrahim was decorated with floral wreaths and presented with bouquets by some of his friends for the success he had achieved, and left the office amidst the cheers of his friends.

G MAHIM WARD.—TWO SEATS.

The two seats in this ward were competed for by three candidates, viz., Messrs. Ardeshir F. Unvalla, Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and Dr. De Monte. The first two candidates sought re-election, while Dr. De Monte was a new man. The election was held in the ward office at Dadur, where the election for the Parel ward also took place. The polling was conducted under the supervision of Mr. W. Wadia, Municipal Secretary, who was assisted by two polling officers and two receiving clerks. The election was keenly contested and a tough fight continued throughout the day. In this ward there are 363 registered voters of whom 34 are Europeans, 45 Portuguese and Eurasians, 3 Jews, 125 Hindus; 74 Parsees and 79 Mahomdans. There are 32 lady electors in this ward of whom 21 are Portuguese, 11 Hindus, 11 Parsees and 8 Mahomedans. 273 votes exercised their right of voting. Here again, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, who has headed the list had provided light refreshment for his electors, in a bungalow in the neighbourhood. The voters were occasionally pulled, and hustled and exciting scenes were not infrequent. At the close of the day it was a foregone conclusion that Messrs A. F. Unvalla and Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy had been victorious. The probable results of the polling were as follows:—Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, 272 votes, Mr. Ardeshir F. Unvalla, 180 votes. Dr. De Monte, 94 votes, Mr. Unvalla and Mr. Currimbhoy were garlanded by their friends and were accorded hearty cheers as they left their booths in the evening.

THE FAMINE COMMISSION IN BOMBAY.

SIXTH SITTING.

YESTERDAY morning the members of the Famine Commission held their final sitting in the Council Hall of the Bombay Secretariat, Sir Antony Macdonnell presiding.

EVIDENCE OF MR. W. P. SYMONDS.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM.

Mr. W. P. Symonds, I.C.S, said he had been Survey Commissioner for over two years and previously had considerable experience of land revenue administration in the Presidency.

The President: My questions will be directed towards supplementing Mr. Muir McKenzie's evidence on certain points which seem to us necessary for elucidation. You are acquainted with the history of to the Province in a general before it came under British rule—Yes, sir, in a general way.

In Bombay, as in other parts of India, there were formerly village communities?—I believe there were but they were broken up before we came. I lately put on record my views on the subject and in the course of my paper I quoted Mr. Rodgers' book. My paper which was confidential was submitted to the Bombay Government in the course of my official duties.

The President: We shall be able, no doubt, to get a copy of that paper?—Yes.

During the continuance of these village communities the assessment and payment of the revenue was, I presume, managed through the representative of the community—Exactly; that is what I believe.

And the representative of the community corresponded with the person whom now we call Patel?—Yes.

That is to say the Native Government required punctual payments of the revenue from the representative of the community but always retained in their hands the power of seeing that the individual was not oppressed?—Yes.

In regard to the assessment and collection of the land revenue there was not the system prevalent in Upper India which is associated with the name of the Emperor Akhbar and the Minister Toda Mull. The system is a "Patwar" to look after the interests of the ryots and the "Karnungo" to look after the interests of the exchequer in regard to revenue matters. Have you in your present system in Bombay an officer who discharges the duties like those pertaining to the "Karnungo"—I don't think we have any officer corresponding to the "Karnungo."

You had no officer between the village accountant and the administrative officer, the Mamlatdar, until the recent organization of the Land Revenue and Agricultural Department?—There is not anybody; they deal with agricultural statistics, not the collection ofthe revenue.

There is no person to look into and control the action of the "Patwari" except the Mamlatdar?—No.

He is a native assistant and is the last supervising officer for whom your system provides?—Yes.

The system of village communities lost its vitality before the advent of British rule?—Except in some isolated tracts.

And the reason of that may be traced to the system of revenue administration in force. Therefore when the Bombay Government came to introduce its land revenue system it did not find any solid body corresponding to the village community?—It did not.

And it was accordingly compelled by the force of circumstances to adopt the policy of individualism, that is of dealing with the occupier and not with the community?—Yes.

In dealing with the occupier it took the field as the basis of its system?—Yes.

Well we have all the evidence that is necessary from Mr. Muir McKenzie in regard to the field, but on one point he made a remark which I should like if possible to have cleared up, as I am somwhat in doubt about it. I asked whether the field was not the unit, whether there could be so far as the administration was concerned any sub-division of the field. I understood Mr. Muir McKenzie to say that while the field continued to be the unit so far as the land revenue assessment is concerned, the occupier could subdivide or sell, or mortgage or otherwise dispose of his holding?—Certainly.

But if the land revenue assessed on the field fell into arrears, the Government could, failing other measures of recovery, sell the field and thereby void all encumbrances created by the holder in the shape of mortgages?—That is possible, but it is rarely done.

Why is it rarely done?—One reason is that if the land were sold wholesale there would be nobody to buy it with the exception of the money lender. That would make the money lender the actual proprietor of the whole of the land and that is the one thing we want to avoid.

Your reply to my question is that lands are not sold because if they were they would not pass into the hands of bona fide cultivators but would pass into the hands of money lenders and that the money lenders have an objection to standing forth as the registered occupiers of lands as that course of selling the land would compel them to?

Witness said the money lenders had a great objection to stand forth as actual proprietors. The reason why sales of land are not more frequently resorted to is the unwillingness of the Collector to adopt the exceedingly harsh measure of expatriating the owner of the land and putting in the marwari or the "Guja." money lender as the proprietor of the land, a thing which he does not want, the ryot does not want and we do not want.

THE SOWCAR AND THE CULTIVATOR.

How in ordinary seasons does the Collector recover the land revenue?—Well it is all laid down in the Code. The mamlatdar issues a notice on every registered occupant who has not paid. After that there are threats and persuasion and if he does not pay a certain penalty is exacted, a fine which may amount to a quarter of the arrears. The immediate sanction is distraint of personal property and the ultimate sanction is sale of the land.

The President: I want to get at the reasons why the money lender's name is not brought upon the register?—Witness you have not asked that. Do you mean me to answer that question?

If the occupier does not pay up there is, as you say, the system of persuasion and threats. If these have no effect there is the ultimate compulsion of selling his land?—Or declaring the land forfeit; it need not necessarily be sold.

What I want to know is whether there is on the part of the money lender any objection to having that ultimate process adopted and their hands forced so that they may be compelled to buy or to stand forward as the actual occupiers of the land?—There is a very great objection.

What are the money lender's reasons for objecting to have his name registered as the owner?—That would give him far more responsibility and no more privileges. At present he gets all that he wants, gets as much of the gross produce as he can reasonably expect. As proprietor he has to pay up all the arrears and is responsible for the land revenue every year and if the crop partially fails for five years running no mercy is shown him and he would have to pay up every year.

The position, I understand, is this that you may have a registered occupier who has sold his holding to a money lender and remains on the holding as the subtenant of the money lender?—That is quite the common case. But though we may call him the sub-tenant he well tell you that he is still the owner of the land. As a matter of fact the cultivator recognises very little distinction between mortgagee in possession and the proprietor.

As a matter of law the result in many case is that the actual cultivator is in point of fact the subtenant and has altogether parted with his proprietary rights?—Not in very many cases. I believe that in the district of the Deccan Agriculturists Act a larger proportion of land has passed out of the cultivator's hands than in other districts. In other districts it is chiefly mortgaged. The effect of the Deccan Agriculturists Act has been to increase the proportion of sales. They are not necessarily much more numerous but there is a larger proportion. At the same time that they introduced that Act the State introduced alrination and the cultivators took advantage of it.

We have been told that there is no limitation to the amount which the money lender exacts in the way of rent?—The law has very little to do with it one way or another; but public opinion does limit the amount,

Is it a fact that there is no legal limit?—Of course there is no law on the subject.

We have been told that in some cases he exacts 50 per cent of the produce?—Yes, half the produce. That is the rule all the world over. It is not a rack rent. If a man choses to pay it is all right. It is the rule all over France, Italy and Spain.

The Presedent: I should be sorry to think it is the rule all over Northern India.

Witness:—Well the man estimates half the produce himself. If we estimated the value of the produce it would be a very different thing.

Does the money lender take the man's estimate?—They estimate it together and come to an agreement. It is generally done in a friendly way. It is to the interest of the money-lender to live on good terms with the tenant.

Don't you think it is desirable there should be an amendment of the law whereby the rent recoverable from the tenant should be subject to limitations?—

Well, I will not say it is not desirable; such a law might be useful in certain districts like Thana and Colaba. In the Deccan there is generally half the produce taken and I cannot think that any law would be effective. We cannot touch a man who agrees to pay a certain proportion of the produce.

THE INCIDENCE OF REVENUE.

In the Bombay Presidency the assessment of the Government Revenue upon land has been made from time to time the subject of very minute investigation. I find that only in four districts in the Presidency does the land revenue fall at more than 12 per cent of the gross produce while in four districts it is more than 10 per cent. From this it appears that in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach the assessments are above ten per cent. The assessment in Ahmedabad is 10·36 ! in Kaira, 13·71; and in Broach 16·1 of the gross produce. Elsewhere throughout the province the incidence of land revenue is under 6 per cent. In only Khandeish, Satara Bijapur and Dharwar does the assessment exceed 6 per cent and in these only by a fraction ?—Yes.

Therefore am I justified in saying that in your opinion the land revenue system throughout the Presidency with the exception of these three districts in Gujerat is extremely moderate ?—It is.

These figures have been calculated on food grain crops to the exclusion of non-food crops; but non-food craps are more valuable than the food crops ?—Yes, they are.

Consquently if the non-food crops had been taken into the calculation the proportion of the incidence of the land revenue upon the gross produce would have been considerably less than is shown by the government statistics ?—Not considerably less in the whole of these districts, but in most of them it would.

Now in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach where it is highest would the inclusion of the non-food crops bring down the assessment considerably ?—Certainly, in Broach it would. In Kaira also, but in the Panch Mahals it would not.

But in the Panch Mahals the assessment is very low. It is only 4·93 of the gross produce ?—Yes. In Ahmedabad where it is 10 per cent it would bring it down to a certain extent. In Kaira rather more and in Broach considerably.

So that in this Northern Division of Gujerat the assessment if struck on food grain crops and non-food crops alike would show the proportion of the assessment as not over 12 per cent ?—Yes.

Having regard to the incidence of land revenue are you of opinion that the Government assesement has been to any considerable extent a fact in the people's inability, such as it was, to resist famine ?—No certainly not. I don't see how it could have been.

In regard to Gujerat where the asses sment is heavier do you still maintain the position, that 12 or 15 per cent, does not closely affect the power of the people to resist the pressure of famine ?—I certainly think so. If they had had previous bad years it might have affected them; but they had not.

Seeing that the assessment very low in the Deccan and on the average taking not more than 12 per cent the produce of Gujerat do you think that the ryot is able to save, or does save from one year to another and can be expected to make good from the saving of a good year the deficiencies of bad years ?—I don't think so.

Would you be disposed to say that no matter how low the assessment may be pitched the conditions of rural life in Bombay are such as to make it hopeless to expect that the ryot will save from one year and make good the revenue for another ?—It is exactly what I should say.

That leads me on to the following question. Whether you are of opinion that a policy of suspension of Government revenue in years of substantial crop failure is a suitable policy to be adopted ? It is absolutely necessary.

Witness in reply to further questions said that in carrying out the policy of suspension he would adopt a graduated scale according to the extent of crop failure in the various districts. He would not inquire into the capacity of the individual as a rule.

The President: As a rule do you think that to be effective suspension's should be allowed over larger tracts of land ?—Not over very large tracts because the crop may vary very much even in the same taluka. I would class the villages into groups according to the outturn.

Would you be disposed to adopt the Punjab principle of dividing the people into two classes, rich and poor ?—No, we do that at present and it does not work. I would have two classes in the first, the members of the village cultivating community and in the second class money lenders and people from outside and resident land owners.

In regard to the policy of suspension would you think it desirable to bring the names of the capitalists and money lenders on the register and impose upon them the responsibilities of their position ?—In the present state of things I should not. I have been advocating a certain policy on suspension. I do not advocate that policy as things stand at present and for the same reason I don't advocate the recognition in our registers of the names of those money lenders who may be the actual proprietors, the reasons are that our rigid system has a very marked effect in keeping the land out of the actual proprietorship of the money-lending class, and where land has passed into their proprietorship we don't want to recognise the fact in our revenue accounts.

Why do you prefer to have a system of revenue registers and accounts which is not a true record of the facts ?—We hope to see an Alienation Act introduced on the lines of the Punjab Act, whereby the land will get back into the hands of the original holders.

I want to know whether you can distinguish between the money-lender who is the actual proprietor and the money-lender who is a mortgagee. It would be most difficult, for the owner himself does not recognise any distinction.

Witness proceeding in reference to the fact that the money lender did not assist the sub-tenants during the famine that they had some excuse as they could not raise the cash in times of famine. He said the Deccan Ryots' Act had not had any beneficial effect excepting in so far as it had diminished the amount of litigation. The Deccan Ryots' Act should be coupled with an Alienation Act on the lines of the Punjab legislation.

Mr. Radford, Asistant Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, was called, and promised to secure for the Commission statistics showing the amount of food-grains delivered at various places on their line during a certain period of the famine.

The Commission then adjourned and will sit on Wednesday morning at Ahmedabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 26.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W C Macpherson I C S are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal with effect from the 31st Jan 1901.

The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras:—Capts W C Vickers and C B Harrison M B I M S Madras.

The services of Major L J Pisani F R C S I M S Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of Capt R J Morgan M B I M S Bengal are replaced temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

The services of Lieut-Col H B Thornhill, Cant Magte Bareilly are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his present duties.

The services of Mr G P Whalley an Asst Supt of Police in Bengal on furlough are placed at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The Rev H W Bush M A a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Lahore Ecclesiastical Estabt to be a Senior Chaplain with effect from the 10th Jan 1901.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr C W C Carson on being relieved of his appointment as offg Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Finance and Commerce Dept is temporarily attached to the Financial Secretariat of the Govt of India with effect from the 21st Jan.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr A L Home Consvr 1st grade in charge Oudh Forest Circle N W Provinces and Oudh is permitted to retire from the service of Govt with effect from the 1st Jan 1901.

From the same date the following appointments are made:—Mr S Eardley-Wilmot Consvr 2nd offg 1st grade Burma to be Consvr 1st grade; Mr A E Wild Consvr 2nd grade Bengal to officiate in the 1st grade; Mr C F Elliott Consvr 3rd offg 2nd grade Punjab to be Consvr 2nd grade; Mr A Smythies Consvr 3rd grade Central Provinces to officiate in the 2nd grade; Mr E G Chester Depy Consvr 1st grade Bengal on furlough to be Consvr 3rd grade; and Mr A G Hobart-Hampden Depy Consvr N W Provinces and Oudh to officiate as Consvr 3rd grade in charge Oudh Circle of which he relieved Mr Home in the afternoon of the 27th Dec 1900.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The services of Vety Major F Raymond F R C V S Supt Civil Vety Dept Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept with effect from the forenoon of the 21st Dec 1900.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lieut-Col H L Ramsay I S C a Political Agent of the 1st class are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept with effect from the 28th Jan 1901.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

Capt C H Clemens I S C to be Assist Comsy Genl 3rd class with effect from the 9th March 1898; Capt J F Barry I S C to be Asst Comsy Genl 3rd class with effect from the 15th Jan 1901; Lieut W P Haydon I S C to be Depy Asst Comsy Genl 1st class with effect from the 16th Jan 1901; and Lieut H A Newell I S C to be Depy Asst Comsy Genl 1st class with effect from the 16th Jan 1901.

STAFF CORPS.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92 India Army Circulars 1891 the undermentioned officer of the unattached list is admitted to the I S C with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Second-Lieut J Peters dated 25th Nov 1900.

NATIVE ARMY

6th Regt of Bo Cavy Jacob's Horse—Jemadar Gulam Kasim Khan appointed on probation in G G O No 1255 of 1898 is confirmed in that rank with effect from the 3rd Sept 1898

12th Regt of Bo Infy—Jemadar Khusi Muhammad Khan appointed on probation in G G O No 1192 of 1898 is confirmed in that rank with effect from 25th Nov 1898.

FIELD OPERATIONS—CHINA.

The following appointment is made:—Major A R Reynold R E to be Bgde-Major R E China Expeditionary Forces vice Lieut-Col J G Day R E vacated date: 5th Dec 1900.

INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Second-Lieuts:—Infantry—B C Scott, R F Lewis, and P K Tobit.

The Queen has approved of the transfer of the undermentioned Officer to the Half-Pay List:—Indian Staff Crops—Bt Major P G Shewell, dated 1st Dec 1900.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers: Indian Staff Crops—Major C S de B Martindale, dated 1st Nov; and Major E de S Smart dated 24th Oct 1900.

THE TWO GREAT FORCE-CURRENTS.

LECTURE IN BOMBAY.

Discoursing on the above subject at the Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday evening Mr. Pestonji Dorabji Khandalewala said, that all things have and do come out of one. They issue from a single cause by adaptation, despite infinite variety at the surface, the monad with all his masks working the metemsychosis of nature is always there. That one is Force. Such is the admirable synthesis of the genesis of worlds as given in hermetic books. In the most ancient treatise on the "nature of the Universe," Ocellus of Lucania, a Pythagorian philosopher, lays down the eternal necessity of two principles. Aristotle and Orpheus affirm that nothing would have taken birth had not the First cause united in itself the generative element of both the sexes. The Lingam in India, Phallus and Cteis in the Sanctuaries of Eleusis in Greece are Symbols of perpetual child-birth of nature. Everywhere the First Cause is the union of the Active and the Passive. The Sacred philosophers start from this fundamental notion of one principle acting, the other receiving the action and modifying it. The Bible represents the Antagonism of these two principles by Abel and Cain, as the Puranas of the Hindus do by Duksha and Mahadeo. For Timens of Locros it is liberty and necessity. Newton under a more Scientific form shows the adverse action of Centripetal and Centrifugal forces as the principal agent of the mechanism of the universe. In the Kalaba the sacred vocable of the First Cause is Yehu (Jehova.). This hieroglyphically signifies predominance of the idea on the act of the Principle on Form, of the Cause on Effect. The same if reversed and read the wrong way would mean Demon, image of chaos, spirit of Darkness, thus establishing by pure abstraction the opposition of the two principles as Zoroaster has them. Light and Darkness, the good and the evil," under the forms of Ormuz and Ahriman. From the physical, intellectual and moral point of view, it is to the constant opposition of these two principles, that the double movement of life is attributed, the "breathing in and 'the breathing out.' This double movement of the soul of the world engenders contrary currents, magic agents of the phenomena of heat, light, electricity and magnetism. The infinite variety of forms is born of this conflict. Decompositions and recompositions, attractions and repulsions alternate under the influence of this thrust of movement, which opposes and resolves itself turn by turn to a perpetual balancing. All is action and reaction. The apparent repose of the universe is but the equilabrated tension of antagonistic forces. To-day Science is a professed enemy to wonder. Its devotees who like night constables patrol about the Mechanics' Institute cackle as the old Roman geese did on the slightest alarm round their Capitol. And yet every step of theirs is in the domain of mystery and of magic, from the equilibrium of the celestial spheres, down to the formation of the drop of dew in the chalise of the flower. Does not modern man, the physicist and the chemist, play the magician every day of his life in commanding the elements?

The human brain, inexhaustible generator of cosmic forces, is a centre of radiation whence irradiate powers and potentialities which from correlation to correlation dive up to future cycles. It is no poetic fiction, though the idea appears to be in complete discord with our scientific creed. This creed is limited by the narrowness of our sensorial perceptions, which hinder us from seeing the domain of the Invisible and of the Imponderable, which opens its vast vista to the envestigations of the seeker. He has to advance cautiously in these immensities. He risks losing his way at every step. The barriers set up in his path by the materiality of his senses, must be broken. These impede his intellectual and moral progress here below. And if the currents in the material world dominating physical forces bring forth stunning results, how much more so must they be when moral forces too are overcome, passes all comprehension. In reality man is born betwixt smiles and tears. His existence passes away in struggle against the alternative preponderance of the two principles of liberty and necessity. When that strife ceases his career ends in so far as the world is concerned. It is because one of the two principles having conquered the other, the equelibrium is destroyed. A separation then intervenes between the material and the spiritual elements. This is death. And it is resurrection too. For if the material elements return to the earth, the spiritual return to the Primordial principle which is our original home. The poet infers that we are a reflection of the Invisible world, when he says, "Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting: "The soul that rises with us our life's star," "Hath had elsewhere its setting, "And cometh from afar. "Not in entire forgetfulness "And not in utter nakedness "But trailing clouds of glory do we come "From God who is our home."

The intellectual and moral life of man develops itself in two successive phases by the antagonism of the elements. Jakin and Bohas, the two columns placed at thereshhold of the temple of Solomon, the one white and the other black symbolise the constant opposition which exists between Liberty and Necessity, virtue and vice, Right and Duty, just as the Centrepital and Centrefugal action and reaction are the elements of physical equilibrium, Right and Duty are the agents of moral equilibruim. Right is the expansion of liberty. But liberty would mean all license were it not restricted. And it is right which takes upon itself to see it kept within its normal frame. Duty without Right is slavery, right without duty is Anarchy. The union of Right and of Duty is justice. "Everything can be taught to man" says Pascal, "but to be just and honest." The notion of justice and of injustice is innate. Like the physical equilibrainm of bodies, it results from the combined forces of nature. But just as we are able to distroy physical equilibruims and to modify and change the direction of currents, we can set aside the intimate notions that every think-ink being ought to carry of right and of duty.

The hieroglyphic symbolism of the Orcana which represents a man standing immoveble at the angle of two roads between two women, Vice and Virtue—with the genius of Justice soaring above the group in a flashing, glory indicates that we are free to exercise tour choice between the two roads. But what efforts we needs must make before we can insure the calm of our conscience," . . . "that belessed mood, "in which the burthen of the mystery, "In which the heavy and weary weight. "Of all this unintelligible world, "is lightened." Carried away by the ease which the exercise of our right offers us, and rebellious at the inconviences in the thorny path of duty, we soon turn our back to it. Thus is it necessary that the education of children be founded on the sentiment of duty which teaches them to stand fast whenever they totter. Being a salutary limitation to a disorder, it is Victory and law. Therein therefore lies the future and the hope of a nation, for the equilibrated spirit of a people is the resultant of the individual equilibriums which compose it.

Evil is born on earth of injustice, of the disunion among men, of the swing in the balance the just poising of which ought to constitute universal harmony. Man himself is the instrument of his own misfortune, no such fatal necessity exists. Life is not a chastisement imposed upon us. It is on occasion furnished us for exercising our will and our conscience. Evil does not exist fatally. Man creates it in upsetting the order of nature, and involuntarily pronouncing the name of the first Divine Cause, the source of all equilibrium the wrong way. Life is a prepetual struggle within and without us, in the individual as in society. It is a struggle between habits and temptations, between repose and movement. It is a struggle between the two great force-currents of which the one is fixed, the other variable, the one armed for resistance, the other for attack, the one conservative, able to arrest all progress, the other provoking, able to rush into all dangers.

There should be an alliance between these two, What is fixed should be vivified by what is mutable; what is variable should be poised by what is fixed. Everything will then be able to move in the infinitude of time and of span without annulling each other. The alliance of these two force-currents is as much physical equilibrium, as moral perfection, that is happiness. To use the words of Tennyson meant for guiding us to the true mental relation of the sexes, it may be said, that when these two force-cutrents are set to each other "like perfect music unto noble words; "Then comes the statelier Eden back to men: "Then reign the worlds great bridals chaste and calm:

"Then springs the crowning race of human-kind"

AS OTHERS SEE US.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 24th I notice a reference in your editorial to the "Magnificent Statue" of the Prince of Wales (now King Edward the Seventh) which stands on the Esplanade, a state, of which Bombay ites should justly be proud, commemorating as it does the visit of the then Prince to their town. But are they so proud? Certainly, a visitor to Bombay would not think so, for I was shocked, when in Bombay about a week ago, to notice that a strong young peepul tree (Ficus religiosa) had been allowed to force its way out from between the stone slabs, which form the base of the statu, right in front where it was flourishing splendidly quite unmolested! If this most destructive and persistent of plants is not totally eradicated now while it is young, its roots will undoubtedly force the stones asunder in the course of time and entirely ruin the statue.—Yours, &c,

M. E. W.

Hyderabad (Deccan), January 26th.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Jan., 11.

Probably the most notable lady philanthropist of the century which has just passed was the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who has given away in charity a sum which cannot be reckoned in less than seven figures. It is as a philanthropist that the Baroness will be remembered, and rightly so, but now that we are all thinking of the Empire, and the growth of the new Commonwealth across the seas, it is fitting that the public should be reminded that Baroness Burdett-Courts was really one of the first Imperalists. She is, above all, a great Englishwoman, and she would probably agree with Dr. Welldon, who is very fond of saying that "next to the Christian Church the British Empire is the most inspiring fact on earth." The Baroness has never been a politician, but she has always been an Imperialist. She was a Great Englander long before the Imperalist school rose up in English politics.

It was her strong faith in the Empire, not less than her faith in the Church, which induced the Baroness to found three bishoprics in three Colonies—one at the Cape, another in British Columbia, and the third at Adelaide. Though she was thinking, of course, of the spiritual needs of the colonists and of the Church to which she belongs, she was thinking too of the necessity of reminding the colonists constantly of the Motherland, and this thought has been the inspiration of all her work in Britain beyond the seas. It was she who, long before the average Englishman cared or knew anything about the Colonies, sent out at her own expense little bands of deserving Britons to Canada, Australia, and other parts of the Empire; and it was her strong Imperialism which inspired her sympathy with General Gordon, whose last batch of letters from home reached him through her strategy. And, though the world does not know it, Sir James Brooke would never have been Rajah of Sarawak but for the Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

The twentieth century is beginning to feel at home and it is interesting to note the birthday presents which Father Time received on his trip round the world. New Zealand, of course, was the first to welcome the century with a substantial gift, in the shape of universal penny post; and the Czar's present was the abolition of Siberian exile, which is now an actual fact, taking date from January 1. This is not the only birthday gift Russia has made to the new century. Its calendar is to be reformed and brought into line with that of the rest of Europe. The Julian calendar, after a great deal of delay, is to be superseded by the "Nicholas" calendar, in which the dates will be so arranged that in the course of the next forty-eight years the difference between the Julian calendar and the Gregorian one will have been adjusted by the exclusion of the extra day in leap years. The Government has been moved to this reform by its importance to the international traffic and trade of the empire.

Whether the Russian peasants will cry out for their missing days, as the people did in England, remains to be seen. Nobody in Spain seems to have objected to being robbed of fifteen minutes at the close of the nineteenth century, when all the railway and official clocks in the kingdom were put a quarter of an hour ahead, bringing Spanish time into line with Greenwhich. Nor was there any outcry in Roumania last year when the month of July ended with its eighteenth day, the following day being reckoned the 1st of Augst. The reformed calendar will soon be universally in use, and astronomers and travellers will be relieved of a little inconvenience which has worried them long enough.

"Bobs." is no doubt proud of his new title, but it is a mistake to suppose that titles invariably bring pleasure to their recipients. Often enough they are accepted to please somebody else rather than the actual holder. A man who does not care two straws for his title is Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, once Prime Minister of Victoria. For twenty years after he succeeded his brother as third baronet, the name "Mr. B. O'Loghlen" stood on the door of his office in Melbourne, and may stand still, the baronet not having taken the trouble to have "Sir" substituted for "Mr." Another of the "indifferents" was the late Sir James Corry, who was in his day the corner-stone of Ulster "loyalism." He was on the sea when Lord Salisbury made up his mind to make him a baronet, and it is well known that he was indignant to find himself "Sir James" on landing. A man of the same type was Mr. Adam Black, the founder of the publishing firm. He refused a knighthood in recognition of his services to Edinburgh. "Na, na," said he, "it would never do to have the laddies "comin into the shop and sayin" Sir Adam, ill tak "a pennyworth of pens!"

Yet the relation between pens and titles is a real as anything in the world. The peerage has been largely buil up on pins pens, and soap and other commonplace commodities. The Duke of Westminister, whose wedding is to be one of the first society events of the year, owes his fortune to a lucky marriage long long ago, but many of his colleagues in the peerage have numbler origins. The House of Lansdowne was founded by a pedlar, who was so poor that he lived for three weeks on walnuts. The Strutts of Belper, one of the best-known families in the peerage, owe their position to a man who worked on a form and made the stockings when a boy. Lord Tenterden owes his rank and fortune to one who began life as a barber in Canterbury, Lord Warwick to a wool-stapler, Lord Essex to a draper, and the Duke of Northumberland—the head of the proud Percys—can trace his fortune to a London apothecary. And so one of might go on till the peerage was exhausted. Only the few have won their titles as heroically as the youngest of our earls.

It seems that the Commander-in-chief will have to pay, in one way and another something like £650 for the honour of being an earl. The greater part of this, of course, will be the cost of the coronet, but the charge is swelled by fees of all sorts which many people will think ought to be abolished. Bismarck was once made furious by a charge of this kind. The Spanish Government offered to invest the Chancellor with the Order of the Golden Fleece, and the Prince promised to accept the honour if the Government would send the Order and its insignia to him, instead of expecting him to go to Spain to receive it. The request was complied with, and a few weeks after the arrival of the Order and its insignia at Friedrichsruhe there came a bill for eight thousands francs. Bismarck sent for the Spanish Ambassador "If I had known the cost," he said angrily, "I should not have accepted the honour. In any case, I wont pay it." Spain had to get along somehow without its eight thousand francs, for Bismarck never gave way.

Apropos of titles,—and the way in which they are regarded by their holders, it is interesting to recall the case of the young hereditary Prince of Isenburg—Boedingen—Birstein, who succeeded last year to his father's estates in Austria. He found them so hopelessly encumbered that there was nothing left for him when he had paid all the creditors. The prince, like a sensible man, thereupon decided to abandon his title, and registering himself legally as plain Charles Isenburg, he applied for a situation as a bank clerk. He will be satisded with his share of the good things of this world if he rises to be manager of his bank at three or four hundred pounds a year. It will be better, at any rate, to be a bank manager with an income than a prince with none.

The Commander-in-Chief's rebuke to the boy smoker at Swindon reminds us that Earl Roberts is a non-smoker. It is curious to note that at least two heroes of the war on whose names the tobacconists have been trading with profit have no love for the weed. "Bobs" and B.P. have this at least in common—and both of them, it is interesting to remember have made their opinions of boy smokers known during the war. General Baden-Powell wrote a long letter from Mafeking condemning the habit. The Anti-Tobacconists will no doubt make a note of the fact. Lord Salisbury is also a non-smoker. The Prime Minister was once with a little group of smokers at Knowsley, the home of Lord Derby. "There's something burning," said somebody, thinking a match had been dropped. "Only tobacco," said Lord Salisbury, quietly.

The little girls of Lady Settrington, with whom Lord Roberts shook hands, to the delight of those who witnessed the incident, as he walked into his hotel on Thursday, are hardly old enough to understand why the Commander-in-Chief should be greatly interested in them. Their father, Lord Settrington, who is a Captain in the 3rd Battalion Sussex Regiment, was A.D.C. to Lord Roberts in South Africa. Lord Settrington's heir, who was too young to be out with his sisters to welcome Lord Roberts home, is one of the luckiest boys in the world. He is heir to an estate as large as Middlesex and Rutland combined, or an area nearly 45 miles long and 10 miles wide. He will bear nine titles, including three dukedoms of the United Kingdom and one of France, and he will be lord of four splendid seats. He can claim to be of Royal descent too, for the first Duke of Richmond was son of Charles II., and the little son of Lord Settrington is in the direct line of succession.

We hear a great deal, and are likely to hear more, about our national expenditure, but it will surprise many people, no doubt, to know that our individual contribution towards carrying on the British Empire is only about twopence a day. That is what the Britisher pays per head for the Union Jack. The Army and Navy, which are chiefly rerponsible for our increasing expenditure, cost us rather more than a halfpenny a day per head, or about a sovereign a year. The civil service costs about the same, and each one of us spends five shillings a year on education. The Queen and the Royal Family cost the country a sovereign a minute, though when split up even among the population the cost of the monorchy becomes the mere trifle of thirteen farthings per year M. P.'s cost us a penny a year. Cabinet Ministers a halfpenny, and policemen half a crown.

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PLUTARCH'S STUDY OF CLEOPATRA.

Everyone knows that when Antony first met Cleopatra, the Egyptian Queen was no longer young—she was, in fact, above forty. And everyone has more or less wondered wherein then lay her charm. Plutarch says that her beauty was not remarkable, but that the contact of her presence was irresistible. She was a wonderful conversationalist, and a linguist, too. Cleopatra was, of course, a Greek, and a daughter of the Greeks, but she could speak with the Ethiopians, Troglodytes, Hebrews, Arabians, Syrians, Medes, Parthians, and many others in their own tongues. She was a great actress too, knew all about cooking, was familiar with the country she ruled, and was versed in all the lore of the time. Plutarch's account of this marvellous woman and her almost fabulous life is given in full in the Library.

HERBERT SPENCER ON LAUGHTER.

"Why do we smile when a child puts on a man's hat? Or what induces us to laugh on reading that the corpulent Gibbon was unable to rise from his knees after making a tender declaration?" The answer to this seemingly commonplace problem is not easy. Many have attempted it, but no adequate answer was given until Mr. Herbert Spencer, the distinguished philosopher, wrote his notable essay on the "Physiology of Laughter" Those who have not read the works of England's most distinguished living thinker will be surprised to find how readable and, yet more, how stimulative are his writings. His "Physiology of Laughter" and a large portion of his remarkable essay on "Education" are given in the Library of Famous Literature.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY AND MARAT.

One of the greatest historical works of the philosophical order was the "French Revolution," by Thomas Carlyle, and of that remarkable book no passage so engages one's interest as that in which the grim Scotch writer pictures the emergency upon the scene of France's bloody arena of the beautiful Charlotte Corday—"a young lady of stately Norman figure, in her twenty-fifth year, of beautiful still countenance; cruel-lovely, with half angelic, half demonic splendour; to gleam for a moment and in a moment be extinguished." At "about eight on the Saturday morning she purchases a large sheath-knife in the Palais Royal; then straightway, in the Place des Victoires, takes a hackney coach; 'To the Rue de L'Ecole de Medecine, No. 44.' It is the residence of the Citoyen Marat! . . . . Her business is with Marat then? Hapless, beautiful Charlotte; hapless, squalid Marat!" The rest is history, and all of it is to be found in The Library of Famous Literature.

MADAME DE SEVIGNE, QUEEN OF LETTER WRITERS.

There are no less then 1,600 letters in Madame de Sèvigné's correspondence. The prodigious bulk of it frightens most people, and they put by the reading it until another day. The Library give you the best of it all, and saves you the bother of reading that which is no longer of interest. They are worth reading, for as a picture of the times and the revelations of a personality they are without equal. What times—the days of Moliére, Pascal, Racine, Bossuet! What a personality—that of one of the most delightful women who ever lived, tender and gay, full of sparkling wit and the soundest sense. Above all a mother, and, most curious for that day, a woman whom the breath of scandal never touched.

MOMMSEN ON THE ROMANS.

The seven hills that lie a little way above the mouth of the Tiber have been associated with the name of the Romans for at least 2,500 years. Yet no one knows where they came from nor who they were. Mommsen, the chief historian of Rome, thinks that the name means "bushman." Possibly they represented a union of three people, from their familiar word "Tribus," meaning a third. The origin and the early history of this wonderful people has been largely buried in myth, but modern research has been able to trace most of their story; and it is brilliantly told in Mommsen's "History of Rome." The most interesting portion is given in the Library, of course, and it is something that every one who is interested in history will enjoy reading.

THE MATERIALISM OF PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

Without doubt most persons think of the late Professor Huxley not merely as a materialist, but as a champion of the materialistic creed. Yet his most celebrated lecture, that on "The Physical Basis of Life," contained in the Library, closes with these striking words, "The man of science who, forgetting the limits of philosophical inquiry, slides from those formulæ and symbols into what is commonly understood by materialism, seems to me to place himself on a level with the mathematician, who should mistake the x's and y's with which he works his problems for real entities, and with this further disadvantage, as compared with the mathematician, that the blunders of the latter are of no practical consequence, while the errors of systematic materialism may paralyse the energies and destroy the beauty of a life."

MARK TWAIN'S "JUMPING FROG."

Sometimes a pessimist will aver that there is not a single genuine laugh in all the so-called humorous writing of the present day. The answer is, "Have you never read Mark Twain's 'Jumping Frog'?" Perhaps not many have read it. If you have not, a treat is in store. Those who have like to read it over and over again whenever they are out of sorts. Some just laugh orchuckle; some cry. Any way it is irresistibly the funniest story inthe world. You will find it—every precious line—in The Library of Famous Literature.

GUY DE MAUPASSANT, THE MASTER OF THE SHORT STORY.

The first position among the short story writers of the century is by universal consent awarded to Guy de Maupassant. His stories are not mere sketches and impressions, they are novels in a nutshell. They are models of literary shorthand. Unfortunately, with but few exceptions, they are unsuitable for general reading. Maupassant was a disciple of the great realist Flaubert, and suffered from a craving to expose all that is vilest in humanity. Such work naturally has no place in the Library. The latter contains, however, one of the very few of Maupassant's stories that may be read with unalloyed pleasure.

GENIUS IN TRANSLATION.

From Florio's version of Montaigne to Carlyle's Wilhelm Meister, England has had many examples of the transplantation of foreign masterpieces, so successful as to become integral parts of English literature. Everyone is familiar with Keats' splendid sonnet on Chapman's version of Homer, and the greatest of our poets, from Pope onwards, have vied with each other in rendering the classics of other tongues into our own. The art is not dead, as the Butcher and Lang translations of Homer and Jowett's translations of Thucydides suffice amply to demonstrate. One of the most exquisite examples of all is Andrew Lang's English version of the old story of "Aucassin and Nicolete." Whoso has not read this beautiful tale will have missed one of the most delightful things in literature. Examples from Mr. Lang's translation, as of all the other translations here noted, are to be found in the Library. This, indeed, may be said to be one of the Library's most notable features.

"THE WONDER OF THE WORLD."

"Stupor mondi Fredericus—Frederick, the Wonder of the World—is the name by which the English historian, Matthew Paris, more than once speaks of the Emperor, who drew on him the eyes of all men during the greater part of the former half of the Thirteenth Century, and whose name has ever since lived in history as that of the most wonderful man in a most wonderful age." It is thus that the late Mr. Freeman begins his sketch of that earlier Frederick, who preceded Frederick surnamed "The Great," by some four centuries. It is an amazing story, and is told with all that rugged power which made Freeman one of the greatest of English historians. The sketch is one of the best examples of Freeman's style, and is given at length in the Library.

ROUGET DE L'ISLE THE POET OF A SINGLE INSPIRATION.

Few can name the poem, fewer still can repeat it. Yet this poem caused the whole world to tremble. Kings heard it and were afraid. It made history. And now it has become an International anthem, the universal hymn of revolt. Read the three verses in the Library of Famous Literature and test for yourself their power of firing the blood and quickering the brain. Rouget de L'Isle was a poet of a single inspiration. He wrote "La Marseillaise."

THIS POET WAS A CUT-THROAT VAGABOND.

A "Poet Thief" is the sobriquet under which Francois Villon has descended into history. He was a strange character, one of the strangest known to literature. The late Robert Louis Stevenson made an incident in Villon's career the subject of one of the finest stories ever written. It is called "A Lodging for the Night." The story probably represents the acme of Stevenson's power as a descriptive writer, and whether you read it simply for the story or as the picture of an older day, it is something which no one who enjoys books can afford to pass by. The Library of Famous Literature gives it entire.

THE AMAZING DR. JOHNSON.

"A Man of strong passions, unbending spirit, violent temper, as poor as a church mouse, and as proud as the proudest of church dignitaries; endowed with the strength of a coal heaver, the courage of a lion, and the tongue of Dean Swift, he could knock down booksellers and silence bargees; he was melancholy almost to madness, 'radically wretched,' indolent, blinded, diseased." The quotation is from an essay by Augustine Birrell, and any one who has not read this delightful sketch has missed one of the finest pieces of portraiture in English literature. It is given in full in The Library of Famous Literature.

NICCOLO MACCHIAVELLI, THE HIGH PRIEST OF DUPLICITY.

The name of Macchiavelli is like an evil smell in history. It is the symbol of the most odious duplicity, of the policy in which the end always justifies the means. In these later days Macchiavelli has found defenders. It is said that he has been greatly abused, that his writings have been garbled and misunderstood; that he was far from being as black as he was painted. You can judge for yourself by turning up his name in the Library of Famous Literature. It is not well to accuse a man of Macchiavellianism until you know what Macchiavelli's teaching was.

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....1901.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The "Russki Invalid" draws attention to the fact that the recent compaign in China has shown how difficult a matter it is without the aid of a sufficient quantity of cavalry to inflict a decisive defeat upon the Chinese forces, and upon the Boxer bands, as both alike flee at once on the near approach of the Russian Infantry. The want of Cavalry, both in the main body and also in the various detachments of Russian troops which have been sent out has rendered it impossible to follow up the retreating foe in a proper manner. The experience thus learned has led the Ministry of War to consider the question of forming Mounted Infantry, and for this purpose the reconnoitering detachments of the regiments forming the 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Brigde of Guards of eastern Siberia will henceforth be mounted until order has been restored completely in Manchuria. The "Russki Invalid" points out that the experiment of using Mounted Infantry in the Kokhand Expedition under the famous Gen. Skobeloff in 1875 and 1876 was thoroughly successful.

The "Novosti" says that the reservists who have been disbanded in the Far East have been compelled to make their way homewards on foot for immense distances, and to undergo very great privations. The "Eastern Review" also says that a large body of reservists who set out from Blagovestchensk was conveyed by steamer only one day as the steamer was obliged to abandon its voyage up the river on account of the great masses of ice which obstructed the stream. These reservists had then to walk nearly 700 miles through a country devoid of proper roads, and more than once they tasted no warm food for four or five days at a stretch.

The vessels of the Channel Fleet are ordered to have their defects completed by the end of this month and are to be ready to leave the various ports for Berehaven by the 4th or 5th of February. The Channel Squadron is now composed of eight battleships and six cruisers. In war time it would require to be reinforced by ten additional cruisers and a whole host of torpedo-boat destroyers, if the opinion of naval experts are of any value; but where are the crews of those extra cruisers to come from? I am told that the atmost difficulty exists at present in finding a sufficient number of ratings to recommission the "Royal Arthur" There are plenty of cruisers available in the Fleet Reserves at either home port. I wish, wlites a correspondent, I could say the same with regard to bluejackets and stokers. A largely-increased personnel is one of the crying necessities of the Navy, and we cannot wait for the formation of the proposed Royal Fleet Reserve to man our ships.

The same correspondent says:—I have received from an officer serving on a foreign station, who evidently knows what he is talking about, some criticisms of the Admiralty procedure. He says that some officers in the Navy were beginning to think that the high Naval authority at the Admiralty were asleep, on account of various defects of management, which he specifies. However, two circulars have just been issued by my Lords, and owing to the fact of the changes that are now being made in the civil rulers of the Navy, the Naval Lords must be allowed the entire credit for them. These circulars are so important, so far reaching in the reforms they would introduce, and so carefully worked out as regards detail, that not only are Naval officers, except a few alarmists and pessimists, now quite satisfied that the Naval Lords throughly recognise and appreciate the magnitude and importance of the work they are supposed to carry out but they fully understand why of late things have seemed to be dragging a little at the Admiralty, the preparation of these circulars caused that. All who are somewhat anxious about the Navy and the way it is being run, may not know what the circulars referred to are about; for their information and comfort they are hereby informed that the contents of the circlars are as follows: One of them gives with much detail, showing the amount of time and labour that must have been expended on it, full, clear, and particular directions as to how the men are to wear their medals. The other lays down the law that, when officers are wearing white trousers and shoes, they are on no account to wear white socks, the contrast is not great enough, blue or black are to be worn; it also forbids the wearing by officers of white shoes whenever white trousers are worn with blue coats. White shoes have been worn with white trousers, first without permission, then with permission, from my Lords for the last 40 years at least.

The new battleship "Montagu," which is being built at Devonport Dockyard, is expected to be ready for launching early in March next. She is of 14,000 tons and 18,000 horse-power, and is one of six of a class, the others being the "Albemarle," building at Chatham Dockyard; the "Cornwallis" and Duncan, under construction at the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, at Blackwall; the Exmouth, which is being built in the Mersey by Messrs. Laird Brothers; and the Russell, on the Tyne, at the works of Palmer's Shipbuilding Company, at Jarrow. It will be noticed that the horse-power bears a much larger proportion to the displacement tonnage in the above vessels than it does in any other class of battleship, either recently built or whose construction has been begun or authorised. In the Glory class the displacement is 12,950 tons and the horse-power 13,500; the other ships of this class being the Ocean, Goliath, Canopus, Albion, and Vengeance. All of these, with the exception of the last two, are in commission. In the Majestic class the displacement is 14,900 tons and the horse-power 12,000. There are nine of these vessels, the others being the Cæsar, Hannibal, Illustrious, Jupiter, Mars, Prince George, Victorious, and Magnificent. The Cæsar, Illutrious, and Victorious are in the Mediterranean; the remainder of the above with the Repulse and Resolution, of 14,150 tons and 13,000 horsepower, form the battleships of the present Channel Squadron. The London, Bulwark, Venerable, Formidable, Irresistible, and Implacable, which are at Portsmouth, Chatham, Devonport are at present being completed at the Royal Dockyards at of 15,000 tons and 15,000 horse-power, and an estimated speed of 18 knots per hour is fixed for these vessels; the new battleships Queen and Prince of Wales, which are to be laid down at Devonport and Chatham respectively are also to be of the same tonnage and horse-power. It has been erroneously stated in some papers that these two vessels would be of 18,000 ton displacement. The vessels of the Montagu class with their higher horse-power and slightly less tonnage, should have no difficulty in attaining a maximum speed of a 19 knots per hour, a very respectable speed for a battleship.

The new destroyer "Myrmidar," which has just reached Portsmouth Dockyard from the works of Palmer's Shipbuilding Company on the Tyne, made a very successful maiden voyage, having accomplished the distance between Jarrow and Portsmouth in the respectable period of just over 22 hours

The third-class cruiser Mohawk, which was commissioned for service in Australia on September 30, 1897, and which transferred from that station to the China command on the outbreak of the recent troubles, is to return to England. She is a small vessel of 1 770 tons and 2,500 horse-power at natural draught, with a speed at this power of 14·2 knots. There were originally eight of these vessels, all Commanders' commands, in the Royal Navy, but the loss of the ill-fated Serpent reduced their number to seven. They were, when ordered to be constructed, inteaded to act as torpedo cruisers, this weapon having been selected as their principal armament, but they were subsequently altered, and most, if not all of them were given an armament of six 6-inch old pattern B. L. guns and retained three of their tropedo tubes, one being in the bow and one fitted to fire from each quarter. They were fitted with horizontal engines, crammed underneath a protective deck, and with four cylindrical boilers each. They were designed to steam at 17 to 18 knots with their forced draught power, but needless to say they never succeeded in obtaining this speed on account of the troubles which occured with their boilers, so they were eventually accepted as natural draught steamers, and have done fairly good service on foreign stations. Their names are Archer, Brisk, Cossack, Mohawk, Porpoise, Racoon, and Tartar. They were all built between the years 1885 and 1886, most of them by private contract. The gunboat, Peacock, which has serveral commissions in China, is also to proceed to England to pay off.

A collation of all the despatches to hand from South Africa, writes a London Correspondent, shows that the situation is is still serious. There is, doubtless, some exaggeration of the numbers of the fresh invaders, but everything points to a skilfully planned simultaneous system of operations. This is probably due to Louis Botha, the one Boer General who has shown first-class strategical ability, though both Delarey and De Wet have proved themselves excellent tacticians.

INDIAN TRADE WITH PERSIA.

A FIELD FOR EXPANSION.

A CAWNPORE special correspondent writes:—Since Major G. Chenevix-Trench (the British Consul at Seistan, denoted himself to the task of popularising the Quetta-Nushki-Seistan route to Persia considerable interest has been displayed, in one way and another, both by Persian merchants and Indian manufacturers in the matter of developing commercial relations between the two countries. It will be remembered that from time to time. Major Chenevix-Trench has addressed communications to the various Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, etc., pointing out the facilities which the new route offered for the transit of various commodities. During the three years that the road has been open for traffic the value of the trade which has passed between Persia and India has shown a marked increase. The suggestion made by Major Chenevix-Trench that Indian manufacturers should depute a representative to visit Persia for the purpose of personally investigating the trade requirements and the possibility of their being supplied from India does not appear to have been adopted. The Persian traders, who have been for some time accustomed to visit Quetta, have been invited by the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce to extend their knowledge of India and its industries by taking a railway journey, at the Chamber's expense to Cawnpore where opportunities would be afforded them of inspecting the various mills and the details of the proposed business relations might be fully discussed. This invitation is likely, at no distant date, to be accepted. But in the meantime it is probable that excellent results will accrue from a tour which is now being made to various trade centres in India by Hajee Khan, a Persian gentleman, who travelled to Quetta from Seistan, and is the bearer of letters of introduction from Major Chenevix-Trench. He has visited Lahore and Delhi and has spent two or three days in Cawnpore, his intention being to proceed thence to Calcutta and Bombay.

I was fortunate enough to secure an interview with Hajee Khan and through the medium of an interpreter, he expressed to me the pleasure he had derived from visits of inspection that he had paid to a number of the Cawnpore Mills. He was much indebted to Mr. Wishart, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, for the assistance given him in securing ready access to the various manufacturing concerns. Every facility had been afforded him to see the different industries in operation, and he had been furnished with complete samples of the goods for which there was likely to be a demand in Persia. He was particularly struck by the wonderful manner in which machinery was being used to perform work formerely done entirely by hand and the extent and diversity of Cawnpore's industries were to him a matter of pleasurable surprise.

Asked in what particular lines he thought there was the greatest likelihood of a remunerative trade being built up he specified woollen, cotton, and leather goods. Harness, saddlery, and boots would sell readily. Oxford shoes, brown and black, were largely worn. Saddles and harness would of course have to be made according to accepted Persian patterns but samples of these he would arrange to supply the Cawnpore manufacturers with. Woollen goods were in much request, the cold weather extending over the greater part of the year. Some Russian cloth was used but was regarded as greatly inferior to that of British production, and there should be no difficulty in capturing the market in this particular direction. Serges were popular. Dark colours, black, blue or green were preferred. White cotton shirtings of good quality would be readily purchased.

Caravans, he informed me, came over the route from Seistan to Quetta three or four times a year. They would be able to bring for sale wool of good quality and in large quantities, also ghee which was obtainable at very cheap rates, the production being large. As regards wool he mentioned that the sheep were generally sheared twice a year about April and again in December. Then there were available for export to India the celebrated Persian carpets and rugs also dried fruits, dates, raisins, pistachio, nuts, etc. At Calcutta he desired to make special enquiries as to the development of the tea and indigo trades, and there might, he added, be something done in jute fabrics.

On the assumption that it was desirable and possible to expand the present trade done between Persia and India the question of the best and most convenient method of doing business was discussed. As Quetta was already being regularly visited by the Persian traders the suggestion was offered that Quetta would be admirably suited for holding markets at fixed dates say two or three times a year. The Agents of the various manufacturing concerns would attend at Quetta with wares such as would be needed for Persian requirements, while other Indian merchants or their representatives would come prepared to buy from the Persians the rugs, ghee, fruit, wool, etc., that the caravans had brought over. The sales of the various commodities could be effected and completed on the spot and a lot of complications avoided. These ideas commended themselves to Hajee Khan who intimated his intention of arranging for holding the suggested markets at Quetta. Meanwhile he would obtain from Persia samples of the leather, woollen, cotton, and other goods for which there was at present a demand in Persia in order that Indian manufacturers might see the style and quality of the articles and make suitable arrangements for catering to the wants of the people of that country.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

BOMBAY EARTHNUTS.

THE general memorandum on the Earthnut Crop in Bombay and Madras, 1900-1901:—

In Bombay the area under this crop in the British districts of the Deccan is reported to be about 38,000 acres, which is about 38 per cent. below last year's and 73 per cent. under the average. The decrease in Khandesh is due to the delay of the monsoon and elsewhere to the devotion of a greater area to food crops, to dearness of seed, and scanty water in wells in the sowing season. The crop is in fairly good condition in Khandesh; but elsewhere the deficiency of the late rains stunted the growth of the unirrigated crop and in places it has partially withered. The irrigated crop also suffered owing to the reduced supply in the wells. In the Native States there are about 12,000 acres under the crop, (mostly in Kolhapur), which is 24 per cent. above last year's area. Here also the crop has suffered from the scanty late rains and inadequate well supply. The yield is estimated at about 21,800 tons, which though it greatly exceeds the miserable crop of last year, is not quite two-thirds of the yield of 1898-99.

In Madras the prospects are better than in Bombay, the season having been more favourable. The area sown in Government villages to the end of December is estimated at about 211,000 acres, being 55 per cent. more than the average of the last five years and more than double the area sown in the corresponding period of last year. This increased area is almost exclusively in the South Arcot district, where the crop is usually grown on a large scale; in that district there was timely and sufficient train and much Mauritius seed was sown in anticipation of larger profits. The crop is reported to be generally in good condition and the yield is estimated at 88 per cent. of the normal.

The export trade in earthnuts in recent years has fallen to a very low level, in consequence of bad seasons and the deterioration of seed; but with the employment of new seed of good quality and a return of good seasons the trade may revive. The quantity exported in the last five years has been (cwt):—

	From Bombay.	From Madras.	From other provinces.	Total.
1895-96	796,968	321,144	167	1,118,279
1896-97	238,803	247,185	298	486,246
1897-98	19,966	24,579	194	44,739
1898-99	76,728	10,296	737	87,761
1899-1900	23,904	131,840	175	155,919
1900-1901 (nine months).	2,478	84,093	110	85,681

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Here's another way: Take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

at bedtime and be all right the next morning. Isn't this the better way? Then continue the Cherry Pectoral a few days until your throat and lungs have completely healed and all danger of future trouble is past.

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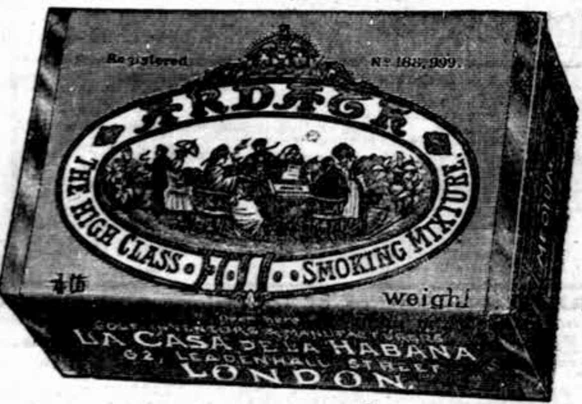

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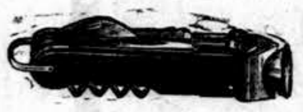
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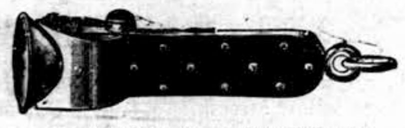
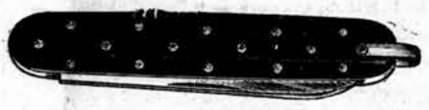
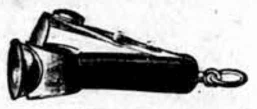

Turquoise S Cigar Cutter, Rs. 6-8.


Turquoise Set Knife, Rs. 9-8.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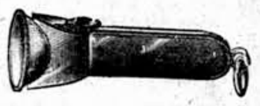
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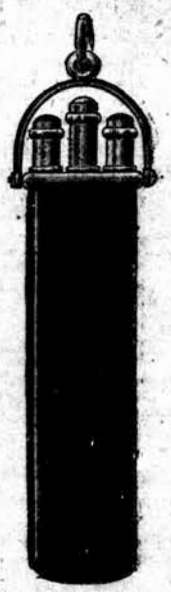
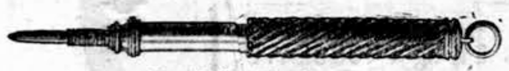
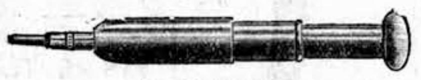
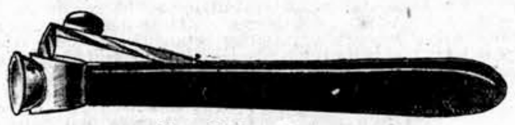
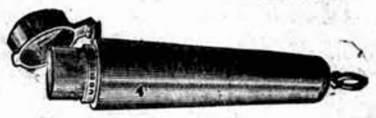

Three Colour Pencil Rs. 15.

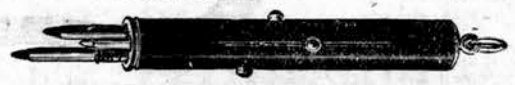

Pencil Cas, Rs. 10.

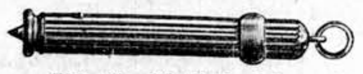

Pencil, Rs. 8-8.


Cigar Cutter, Rs. 15.

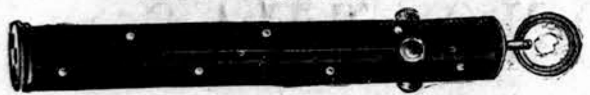

Cigarette Tubes, Rs. 6, 15, 19.

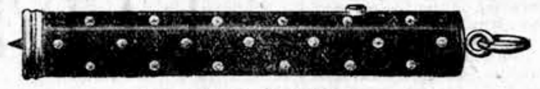
Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 10.

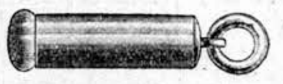

Tri coloured Gun Metal, Rs. 10-8.

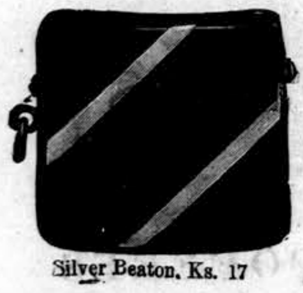

Plain Gun Metal, Rs. 5-8.

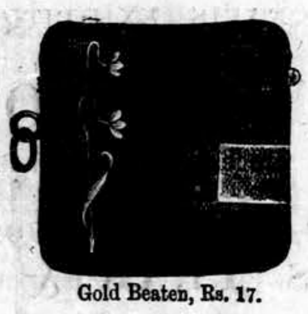
Plain Case, Rs. 8-8.

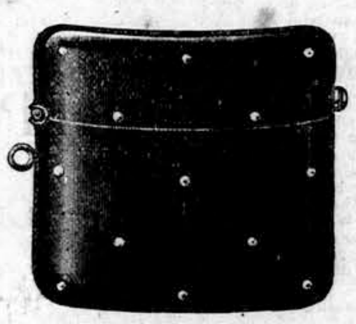

Turquoise Set Tri-coloured Pencil, Rs. 12.

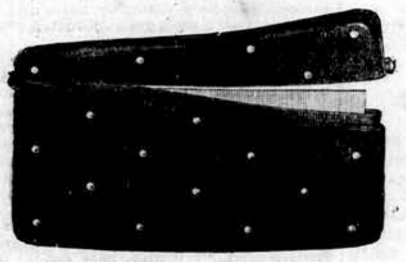

Turquoise Set, Rs. 12.

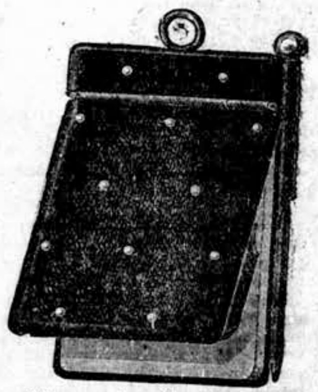

Magic Action Pencil, Rs. 10-8.

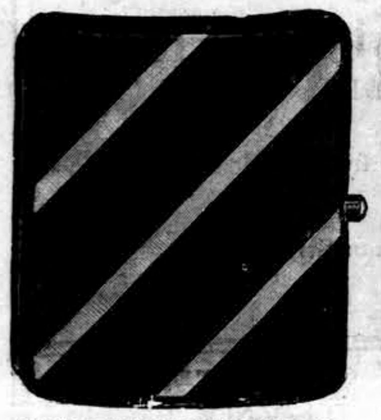

Silver Beaton, Rs. 17

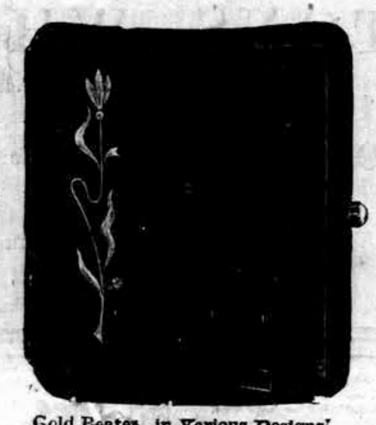

Gold Beaten, Rs. 17.


Turquoise Set, Rs. 11.

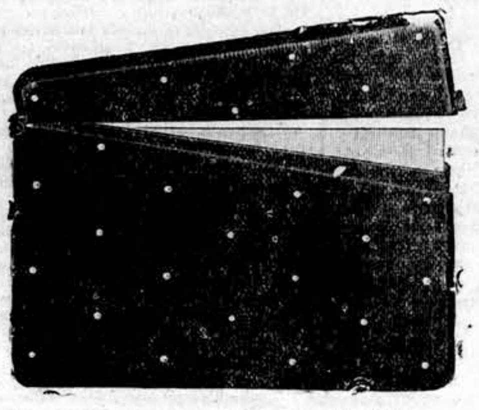

Gents' Case, Card Turquoise S Rs. 16-8; Plain, Rs. 12-8.

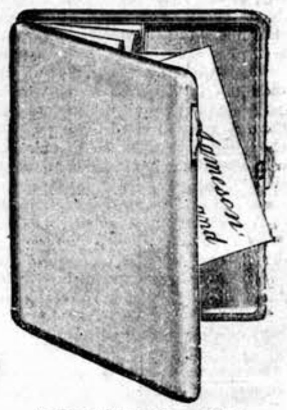

Memorandum Case Turquoise Set. Rs. 20


Silver Beaten, in various Designs, Rs. 32-8.


Gold Beaten, in Various Designs, Rs. 31.

Moire Silk Turquoise Snap, Rs. 19


Ladies' Card Case, Turquoise Studded, Rs. 25-8; Plain, Rs. 16-8.


Ladies' Card Case, Gold and Turquoise Snape, Rs. 38.

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